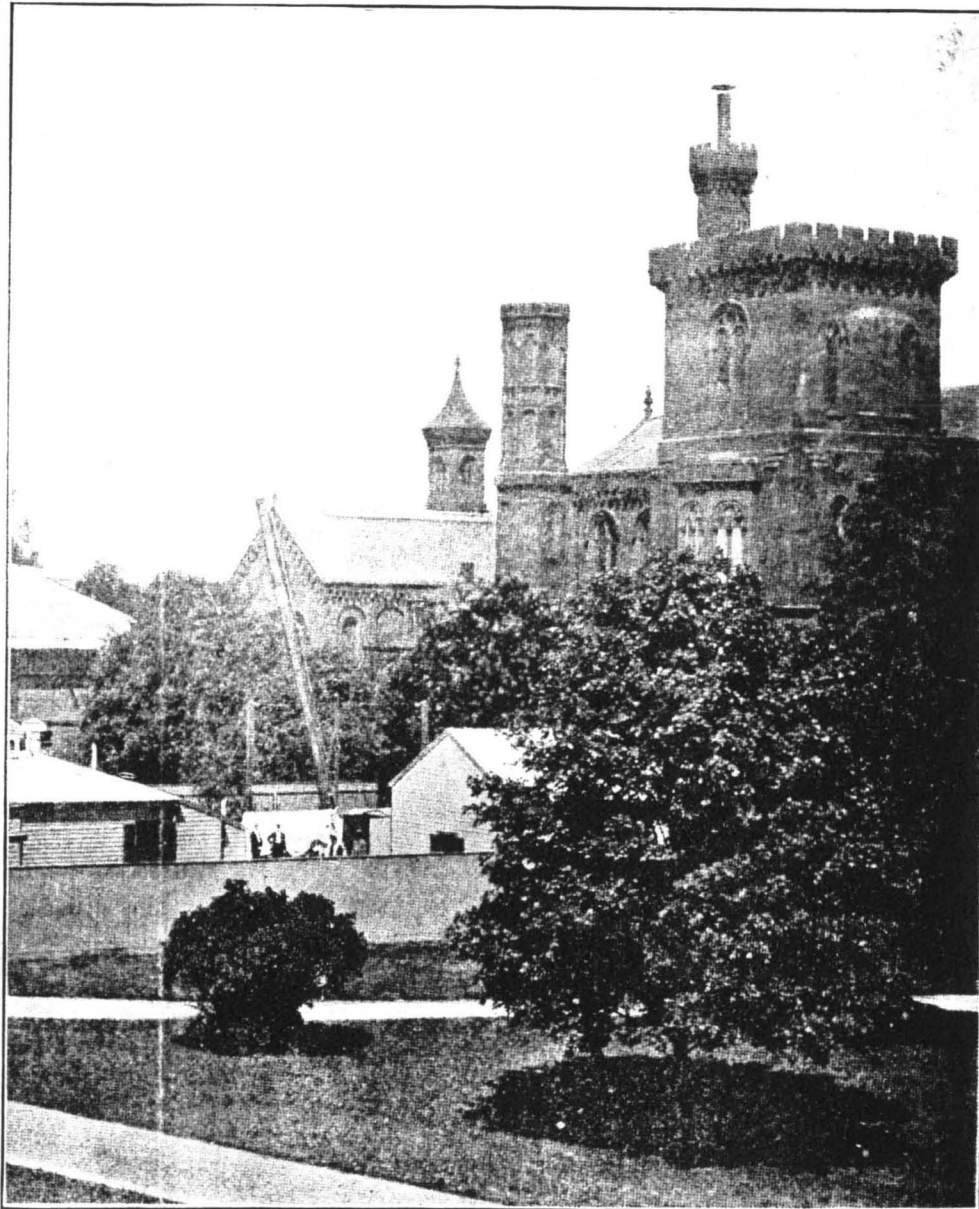


JUNE, 1904

THE
ELECTRICAL WORKER
OFFICIAL JOURNAL
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.



Keeping Up with the Times

is imperative for an ambitious wireman. The line of supplies that is

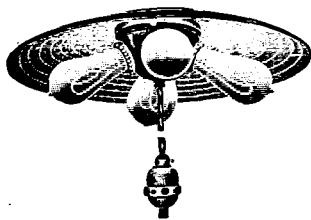
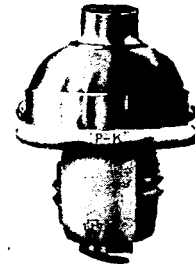
MODERN

is the "P-K" Line. Look at our

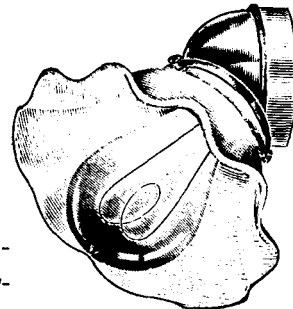
"P=K" PUSHIN

attachment plug and see how far ahead it is. If you are interested in such things send for our bulletin.

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THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY
The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Edited by H. W. SHERMAN, Grand Secretary
General Offices, 104 Corcoran Building,
Washington, D. C.

The ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

VOL. IV. No. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUNE, 1904.

Single copies, 10 cents
\$1 per year in advance

MAIN SWITCHBOARD, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MO.

By H. J. HURD

THE main switchboard for lighting and power of the World's Fair is located in the west end of Machinery Hall, upon two galleries. The first or lower gallery is for the bus bars, instrument transformers and motor controlled rheostates; the lower gallery is divided by two brick walls into three parts, running the length of it, which is 120 feet long by 32 feet wide, with shelves along the sides of flat soapstone slabs, supported by brick pillars on the walls. The bus bars are fastened by being clamped through a soapstone bushing set into the brick wall, with leads running up through the floor to switches upon second gallery. Each lead is divided by a slab on walls and ceilings, of a composition of sawdust, cement and soapstone; ceilings lined with sheet asbestos, one-half inch thick, the front of gallery. All instrument transformers are placed with non-arcing fuses in receptacles built of brick and soapstone slabs. Bus bars are in duplicate. Upon the second gallery is placed the high tension oil switches and marble switchboards. The oil switches are in two rows behind the marble panels, composed of seventeen for circuits, two for current, to come in from Citizens' Lighting Company, for emergency; four for generating circuits, with a duplicate number running parallel, so in case of a breakdown they always have an extra switch to throw in while the defective one is being repaired. These

switches are mounted upon brick stands with all high tension parts inclosed, capped upon top with soapstone slabs, and doors lined with fiber; the plungers of Westinghouse are controlled by cellinoids, operated from the marble switchboard in front, with 110 volt direct connected current. All circuit switches are connected with overload relays, through series of transformers placed upon the back wall of lower gallery. The leads from bus bars come first to single pole knife switches, through oil switches, and distributed to various parts of the grounds. The two General Electric companies work practically the same, with the exception of being controlled by cellinoids; they are motor controlled. There are thirty marble panels running on the front of the gallery, 70 feet long, comprising three exciter panels, 125 volts direct connected, mounted with ammeters reading 0 to 1,200; circuit breakers, main switches, volt meters, plugs, controllers for equalizer, switches and field rheostate handles, two General Electric Company panels, each mounted with 3-phase 6,600 A. B. & C. ammeters; power factor meters, indicating wattmeters, poly-phase wattmeter, field switch motor, controlled switch for field rheostate for A. C. generator, direct connected field ammeters, two switches for controlling high tension, quick breaking oil switches, engine regulator switches for raising or lowering speed of engines for synchronizing, pilot lamps,

which show what generator is in commission and upon what bus bar the current is feeding into; volt meter plugs each phase A. C.; plugs for releasing interlocking device when you wish to change from one generator or one bus bar to another; two Westinghouse machine panels, mounted with quick breaking direct connected cur-

meter, reading 0 to 1,200; static ground detector, double throw 110 volt switch for releasing, interlocking device for throwing high tension generators together or changing from one bus bar to the other, one bullock panel mounted with volt meters, kilowattmeter, reading 0 to 8,000, one overload relay switch for throwing high tension oil

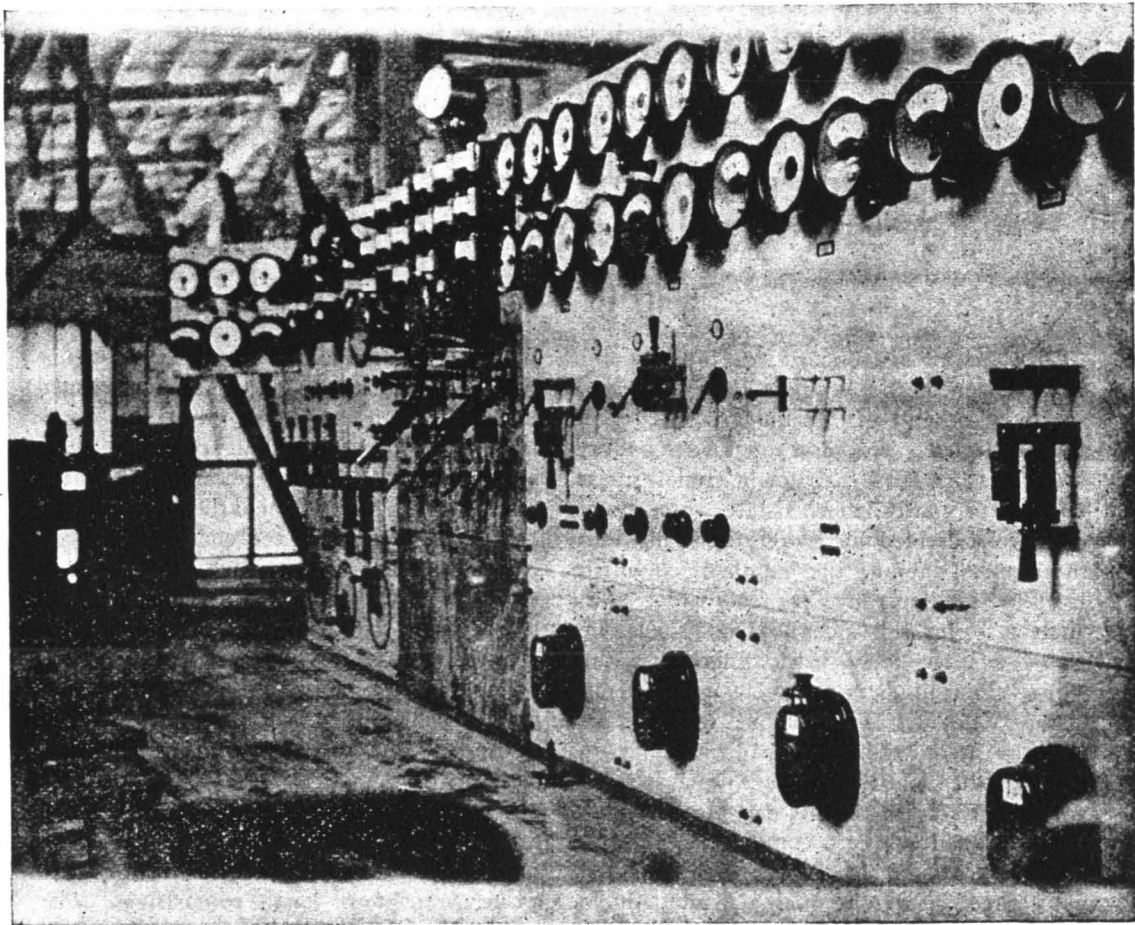


Photo by Hurd.

MACHINE PANELS OF MAIN SWITCHBOARD, MACHINERY HALL, LOUISIANA
PURCHASE EXPOSITION

rent; A. C. generator, field switches, 3-A. C. 6,600, ammeters, power factory meters, kilowattmeters, indicating wattmeter, direct connected ammeter, meter for A. C. field controller for motor drivers, A. C. field rheostat controller for engine speed; regulation controllers for operating high tension oil switches, volt meter plugs, two bus bar panels, mounted with ammeters, reading 0 to 1,600; 6,600 volts kilowatt-

switch, danger lamps, volt meter plugs; plugs for releasing interlocking device. This panel is used exclusively for the decorative lighting; two panels reserved for power from outside electrical company; one panel for controlling water; rheostat for dimmer effects of the decorative lighting on the Pike or Midway; seventeen circuit panels each mounted with ammeters, poly-phase meters, controllers for high tension

oil switches, with pilot lamp. These lamps are wired so that when switch is in commission the lamp is dead; one swinging panel on end of board mounted with 3-A. C. volt meters, two direct connected volt meters, one synchroscope, Westinghouse. On top of General Electric Company's generator panels is mounted one General Electric synchroscope.

AT SIX O'CLOCK.

On the street at six o'clock when the people
homeward flock
There is something fascinating for the lover
of his kind;
There is every sort of face in that anxious
homeward race
That the wisest physiognomist could e'er
expect to find.
There's the face that's filled with joy like
a child with latest toy;
There's the face that's all preoccupied with
business or care,
There's the face that bears its pain with a
smile that's all too plain;
There's the face that has the hallowed look
that pictured angels wear.

There are faces crafty, hard; there are love-
ly faces marred
With a look of hate and cunning that the
Father never gave;
There are faces filled with woe, in this
human torrent's flow;
There are faces with the harried look of
hireling or of slave;
There are faces gentle, sweet, that are
blessed ones to meet;
There are faces harsh, repellant with their
settled smile of scorn;
There are faces that impart stories of a
broken heart—
Faces sad that shone with pleasure when
they started forth at morn.

Oh, the faces on the street that at six
o'clock you meet
As they hurry from the places where they
toil from morn to night—
Is there one amid the throng you could
cheer with smile or song?
Is there one whose heart is heavy while
your love could make it light?

Some will hurry home to weep till they lose
their cares in sleep,
Some will carry home the sunshine that the
waiting loved ones need,
'Tis the open book of life with its tale of
love and strife,
Written large and clear and simple so that
he who runs may read.

—S. W. Gillian, in *Baltimore American*.

BETTER THAN MARCONI'S.

A dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 15, says that Rev. Joseph Murgas, of the Sacred Heart Church of that city, has received notification from Washington that the sixth and seventh patents have been granted him on a wireless telegraphy system he has invented. He says it is better than Marconi's, because it can send and receive messages in half the time. He has been engaged on the invention seven years.

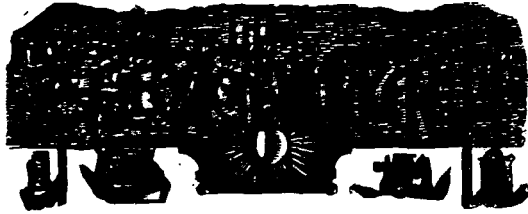
A GREAT BOOM IN BUILDING.

In the matter of building operations, Brooklyn, according to statistics just compiled, is forging ahead of every other large city in the United States by leaps and bounds. Building permits issued in the borough for the month of April this year show an increase of 136 per cent over April, 1903.

Official figures from 23 of the largest cities in the country for April show an increase in 13 of those with the greatest populations, but the borough of Brooklyn is far ahead of all of them. The next largest gain, 113 per cent, is in Cincinnati, while Buffalo shows the other extreme, with a falling off from last year of 32 per cent. In Manhattan and the Bronx there is an increase of 27 per cent.

Communities which have increased their volume of building, and the percentages of increase are: Brooklyn, 136; Cincinnati, 113; Chicago, 83; Omaha, 82; Seattle, 75; San Francisco, 57; Indianapolis, 51; Memphis, 32; Detroit, 31; Manhattan and the Bronx, 27; Los Angeles, 13; Milwaukee, 13.

A little bird sat on a telegraph wire
And said to his mates, "I declare,
If wireless telegraphy comes into vogue,
We'll all have to sit on the air."



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
 PUBLISHED MONTHLY

H. W. SHERMAN, - - Publisher and Editor
 103-4 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1904.

JOHN MORRISON, Special Advertising Agent
 25 Third avenue, New York City, N. Y.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.



THE HENRY E. WILKENS PRINTING COMPANY

A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL.

The Constitution of our Brotherhood plainly lays down the course to pursue when charges have been preferred against a member. A fair trial means just what it says—to treat the accused as an innocent man until he is proven guilty, not treat him as though he was the greatest criminal on earth, just because some fellow said he was no good. Our personal likes and dislikes

should never enter into affairs of this kind. We know of many cases where members have been accused of acts that they were innocent of, but if some few men in a corner booze joint had their say he would be convicted without having a chance to defend himself. Perhaps the boozers may have the accused marked down as a "cheap stiff," because he does not do as they do—blow their money for booze, but takes it home to Molly and the baby. As a trades unionist it is up to you, dear reader, to see that every man gets his just dues, regardless of what you may think of him. Don't forget the golden rule, and don't depend on the hearsay of any one, but make them prove the accused guilty.

PERSONAL FEELINGS.

The personal feelings of a man should never interfere with his membership in a labor organization, but we are very sorry to say they do. If some members of labor organizations would spend half the time trying to add new members to the local that they consume hammering some members of the local ours would be a better and stronger Brotherhood. A local union can never be a success where there is a constant quarrel on hand. In unity there is strength, and there can be no unity where there is constant bickering and fault finding. Some of the members who don't like So-and-So don't stop to think that labor organizations are not formed to vent spleen, but for business purposes. Admit that you don't like a certain member, is that any reason this member should stop trying to get better wages and shorter hours for himself? Certainly not; he has just as much right to live as he would have if you liked him. We heard a man say once that the reason he dropped out of his local was that a fellow he had no use for belonged, and if the day ever came that this fellow he did not like left town he would join. It was discovered afterward that this was a pretext, a subterfuge, as he took a fellow-worker's job at \$10 less per month. So his personal feelings kept him from being a man. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has some of these personal feeling fellows in its ranks. They should get wise, and be good.

SELF-PRESERVATION.

There is an old saying that "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." Judging from the indifference displayed by some of our members, they have nothing at stake in life. They carry a card, duly stamped and signed by the Financial Secretary of their local, and think as long as they have this there is no question about their standing, and that they have performed their whole duty to themselves and their family. The fact of the matter is they have not. Some may say, "What do you want a fellow to do?" Our answer is, "Look out for yourself by attending meetings and insisting that the receipt sent out by the G. S. be read to the members; insist on knowing that the per capita sheets are sent in regularly each month." Our secretaries as a rule are competent, honest men, but once in a great while one creeps in who is not as honest as he should be, and, of course, like all dishonest men, tries to shift the blame on to the general office; so if perchance some one of these fellows should tell you he sent money to headquarters and could not get an answer, don't believe him, and start in damning headquarters, but tell him you are from Missouri—he has got to show you the receipt; in other words, has got to prove the money was sent. If he proves to your satisfaction that he sent the money then find out why the G. S. failed to receipt for same. Don't drift through life like a chip on the ocean, but look out for your own interests. Don't let some other fellow do your thinking, but get your own brain working. Very often we are compelled to notify locals of their arrearage to the G. O., and generally get letters saying it was a surprise to the members to learn their local was behind; did not know how the local stood; did not know whether Molly and the babies at home would get the small sum of one hundred dollars funeral benefit or not; just drifted along; did not take any special interest in the local; thought some other fellow would attend to that. Remember, my brother, your standing is taken from the reports sent in by your F. S., and the stamps on your due book are receipts only, and have no value. Your local may have credit for a hundred dollars' worth of stamps on our books with

you in bad standing, simply because your F. S. has failed to send in reports. So wake up; find out where you are, and remember that self-preservation is the first law of nature.

PLACED ON FILE.

In every local union of every craft there are some members who are always eager to hurry the business of the local; so much so that they pay little or no attention to what is read, and then move that it be placed on file. Many times, we are sorry to say, this very eager man gets votes enough to carry his point. These kind of tactics do not do the movement any good. It does not pay to file matters of great importance, not only to a certain local, but to the whole labor movement. Matters have often been submitted by international organizations that meant much for the future welfare of the organization, but they got the same old "Move it be placed on file." In this progressive age men must post themselves on labor matters, and we know of no better way to do this than to listen attentively to all matters read at the meeting, and not move to place on file until it has been discussed.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

We are of the firm belief that the best interests of employer and workmen alike can be served by arbitration. Neither side can afford to say we have nothing to arbitrate. Whenever the employer says we have nothing to arbitrate he shows a very poor business tact. The blue-blooded fellow who refuses to meet his workmen to discuss matters of vital interest, not only to the workmen, but the whole establishment as well, is not fit to successfully conduct a peanut stand, and we often wonder why stockholders keep such men under salary who, through bullheadedness often tie up a plant and cause a great loss of money to the company and employees. Any one who has kept in touch with the labor movement knows of many strikes that could have been avoided had a little diplomacy been used. The first lesson that should be taught the young man who secures a place through influence, and not merit, is that "A man's a man for a' that." That no

man, no matter what his trade or calling, should be refused a hearing. Then, and not until then, will we have industrial peace. On the other hand, the members of a trade union cannot consistently refuse arbitration. Both employer and workmen must get together and arbitrate, and much hard feeling can be averted.

A KNOCKING CAMPAIGN.

To an outside observer the campaign of the printers, just closed, was a very peculiar one, to say the least. One aspirant for high office started at mud slinging. We have often heard it said that if you want to be vilified and maligned run for political office; but it looks as though this will have to be applied to trades unions as well. Any man in a labor organization has a right to run for office; provided he runs on his merits and does not slander his opponent. Of all places, let's keep political tactics out of the labor movement.

LINEMEN are requested to keep away from Madison, Wis., as there is trouble expected.

THE STRUCTURAL BUILDING TRADES ALLIANCE.

Sometime ago we submitted to the members the constitution of the above-named organization, asking the members to vote "Yes" or "No" on the proposition of joining the alliance. The vote was "No." Since the vote has been taken some of the members believe a mistake has been made, and have asked that the matter be again placed before the locals. The circulars will be sent to the secretaries of all locals, and an early vote will be appreciated.

LOCAL No. 12 requests that electrical workers stay away from Colorado. Conditions are very unfavorable, with prospects for future no better. If, however, you have the temerity to go in the face of conditions, have in your possession a paid-up card. It will help Local No. 12.

LINEMEN are requested to take notice that there is a strike on in Pittsburg against the P. & A. Tel. Co.

INSIDE wiremen are requested to stay away from Memphis, Tenn. Strike on.

Reports From Grand Officers

Grand President.

On May 3d I attended the meeting of Local No. 279, called for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the plan of amalgamation referred to in my last report.

After a general debate on the question a secret vote was taken, which resulted in the adoption of the plan by over a two-thirds majority.

On the 4th I attended the meeting of Local No. 78, called for the same purpose. The brothers of No. 78 voted unanimously to consolidate with No. 9.

This leaves in Chicago Locals No. 9, outside men; No. 49, trimmers; No. 134, inside men; No. 282, mixed local of the stock yards; No. 376, shopmen; No. 381, electrical fixture wiremen and connectors, which should certainly cover the field thoroughly.

I am in hopes that good results will be

brought about by the reduction of the number of locals there from ten to six.

I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 49, trimmers, on the evening of the 4th, which was well attended.

On the 5th I visited Local No. 134, which, as usual, was well attended.

On the 6th I left Chicago for Belleville, Ill., where I had been called by Local No. 50, which has made serious charges against a sister local, No. 309.

I met several brothers of both locals, questioned all in regard to the charges, and came to the conclusion the case demanded a thorough investigation, as every brother had a different story to tell about it.

As I could not stay in that section of the country long enough to make a proper investigation, I have requested Brother Harry Meyers, of Local No. 2, of St. Louis, to take up the case and report to me the result

of his investigation, as Brother Witters was busy, and could not go there for some time.

While in St. Louis I attended meetings of Locals No. 1 on the 10th, No. 2 on the 7th, and No. 59 on the 9th, and found No. 1 and No. 2 in good shape, all of their members working. Local No. 59 is not in the condition I would like to see her. It is hard work, the brothers inform me, to get the non-union men in line, as the corporations are doing all in their power to create dissension in their ranks, and to discourage the non-unionists from joining.

While in St. Louis I heard all kinds of rumors as to what was going to happen to the unions of that city after the fair. Stories are told of a great fund being raised for the purpose of fighting organized labor with as soon as the fair closes. If each union would create a defense fund, now that everyone who wants to work is working and making good wages, they would not have to fear the employers' associations. I know this is a hard proposition to accomplish, inasmuch as the average trades unionist would rather spend ten dollars with his friends than pay one dollar into such a fund, and nine times out of ten those same brothers are the first to plead poverty in time of trouble.

I also tried while in St. Louis to settle a difference that arose between Locals No. 1 and No. 2, and hope I was successful in doing so.

I was much pleased to hear from the business agents of both locals on the fair grounds that everything ran along very good between the locals in regard to the work on the fair, since my last visit to that city, with the exception of the present dispute.

It would be an exceptionally grand page for us to read in the history of our Brotherhood, that the electric work on the World's Fair at St. Louis was done without any serious dissension arising over the jurisdiction of work between our locals in that city. I arrived in Newark, N. J., on the 12th, met Brother Welsh, of Local No. 190, on the 15th, was requested by him to confer with the employes of a corporation in the interests of Local No. 190; met the men referred to along with Brother Welsh by

appointment on the 16th; could not accomplish our aims at this time. I attended meeting of Local No. 52 that evening; arrived in the general office on the 17th; left Washington for Atlanta, Ga., on the 21st; arrived there on the 23d; met D. V. P. Smith by appointment in that city.

We held a conference with General Manager Gentry, of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, in regard to conditions in Richmand and Norfolk, Va., Mobile and Montgomery, Ala.

After a general talk we adjourned to meet next day at 11 a. m. At the appointed time the following day we met Mr. Gentry and were informed that the understanding reached last December between a committee of the Southern locals that met in Atlanta, Ga., and officials of the company would be lived up to.

We found in Mr. Gentry a very fair-minded man, and had no trouble in adjusting the different grievances presented by D. V. P. Smith.

I am of the opinion that the present conditions existing between the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company will result in much good to our Brotherhood. I hope that all locals will place any difference that may arise between them and the company in the hands of G. V. P. Smith before taking extreme action thereon, as I am satisfied any just grievance we may have against this company can be settled without resorting to extreme measures. We must also remember that we must live up to our end of the understanding and not act too hastily on some matters that do not amount to very much.

I attended a special meeting of Local No. 84 on the 23d, called for the purpose of taking action against the Standard Telephone and Telegraph Company, which has been discriminating against our brothers for some time to the extent of discharging them as soon as they discovered they were union men. If a man made application to join he was discharged, if they found it out. It was desired that Brother Smith, Jerome Jones, of the Federation of Trades of Atlanta, and I should call upon the proper officials of the company, and see what could be done in the matter. We called, as arranged, next morning at the office of this

company, and saw the general manager's son, who informed us that his father would not be back for some time. He assured us that he would see to it that no more discrimination would be allowed, at least until his father returned. Further than this he had no power to do business, so we decided to defer action until the much-sought-for general manager arrives.

I addressed the open meeting on the 24th of the inside wiremen of Atlanta, Ga., which was arranged for and presided over by D. V. P. Smith, who succeeded in getting enough signers to apply for a charter the week previous to my arrival at Atlanta. Eight new members was the result of the meeting and hard work of D. V. P. Smith.

I also attended a meeting of No. 84 on the 24th, called for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee that met the officials of the Standard Telephone Company. We discovered at this meeting that we did not meet the proper man when we visited the office of the Standard Company. This made another trip necessary, which resulted in about the same as the former one did. On the 25th I addressed the regular meeting of Local No. 84, and had a committee place a resolution before the central body that evening, which calls for a committee from the council and one from the local to meet the general manager upon his return to Atlanta. This resolution was adopted by the council, and the committee appointed. I addressed the council on behalf of Local No. 84, and was assured by the active workers of it that our local would be supported in this fight at all hazards.

I left Atlanta on the morning of the 26th for Birmingham, Ala., and addressed the special meeting of Local No. 227. On the 27th I addressed the regular meeting of Local No. 136. Judging from information received after my remarks at both meetings, they resulted in some good being done.

Brother Brown tried to get a meeting of the negro linemen on Sunday, the 27th, so that the position of our Brotherhood toward them could be explained. I was on hand at the appointed hour and found that just four of them showed up.

Left Birmingham, Ala., for Memphis, Tenn., where I had been called by D. V. P.

Smith, as Local No. 192 are up against the contractors, who want the open shop.

The local committee, D. V. P. Smith and I met the contractors on the evening of May 30th. After a conference, lasting about three hours, we adjourned without accomplishing anything.

On the 31st I addressed the meeting of Local No. 192 on the situation as it appeared to me. After a general discussion, in which nearly every brother in the hall took part, it was decided to start on the following morning and make a fight against the contractors. I am pleased to state that the first day of the new activity bore good results.

I am in hopes that the fight will be won in a short time, if the boys continue to put up the aggressive fight they have started.

I left Memphis for Owensboro on the 1st, and addressed a special meeting of Local No. 216, which was fairly well attended.

I have received during last month just fourteen invitations from various locals to visit them at once. I wish to inform all locals that I do not intend remaining in the general office any more than is necessary and will visit as many locals during my term of office as I can, but I trust a little consideration will be given me, to the extent of remembering that I am only human and cannot be at more than one place at a time. And furthermore, I do not intend to change my policy of recognizing all locals alike, be they large or small in membership. There is no member of our Brotherhood that believes in grand officers visiting as many locals as possible while in office any more than I do, for I know it brings about good results, so kindly be patient and do not expect the impossible from your grand officers.

F. J. McNULTY.

First Vice-President.

I went to New York May 1 to finish some organizing that I had previously started, but met with poor success, and have hopes in the near future to report progress on same. While there I received word from Local No. 140 that they were having trouble. I arrived in Schenectady May 6; met Brothers Fleming and Cornick, who explained the trouble. The H. S. Barney

Company had been placed on the unfair list by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Central Body of Schenectady for giving the carpenter contract to F. Hugo. He employed Amalgamated instead of Brotherhood men. The outlook appeared as though there would be no settlement, thereby causing unnecessary hardships on the electrical workers, unless matters could be adjusted between the warring factions. May 6 we called upon the H. S. Barney Company and met their representative, who desired to have the matter settled. We also saw Mr. Hugo, the contractor. After considerable discussion, it was decided to have a meeting between Mr. Hugo and representatives of the carpenters. A proposition was made by Mr. Hugo to the carpenters, they to present same to their union, which met on the 8th. When presented the union would not accept it. It was then taken to the Central Body, and their grievance committee instructed to investigate and report back to the next meeting, with recommendation. The committee succeeded in getting an agreement from the H. S. Barney Company that all future work of the trade shall be done by union men, recognized by the Central Body. The Central Body accepted same and have taken H. S. Barney Company off the unfair list, thereby settling in fairness a bitter fight, which had lasted almost nine months.

May 6 I attended a meeting of Local No. 247. I took up several matters with them which no doubt will result in some good. I may say for the large membership they have, about all of the work is placed on the shoulders of the few, the many not even giving them encouragement by their presence at meetings. Union men cannot expect that by belonging and not taking an interest in everything that comes before the meeting they will ever gain conditions which they should have gained years ago had they been union men in spirit as well as in name. On the 7th I visited the two cranemen's locals, Nos. 334 and 267. Both were well attended. I suggested to each that they appoint a committee to make arrangements to amalgamate, as it was better to have one large local of the same branch of work than two in the same city. Both locals concurred in the suggestion,

and appointed committees of three to work with that end in view.

Sunday, the 8th, I attended a special meeting of the Schenectady local district council, called for the purpose of making final arrangements for leasing a hall to be named Electrical Workers' Hall, where all of the locals there could meet. The arrangements were completed and the locals selected their meeting nights.

On the 10th I called at Local No. 137's meeting. A good crowd was present, they having made several requests for me to come and see if the non-union men could not be induced to join. They were pleased to learn I was to stay for a while and make the effort. Brother P. Whalen was appointed to go with me while I was there. We succeeded in seeing most all of the non-union men, and got applications or promises to join from most of them. The local was so well pleased with our work that they decided to continue with Brother Whalen for a time to keep after some of the men we had previously interviewed. From the present outlook it will not be long until Albany can be spoken of as one of our best union towns. I asked 137 to appoint a committee to meet a like committee from Locals Nos. 140 and 392 to form a local district council, which they did. While in Albany I found the cause of No. 410 disbanding being entirely lack of interest of the inside men, they not attending the meetings of the B. T. Section except when they wished assistance. The delegates of the B. T. S. seeing they took no interest in unionism paid no attention to them when in trouble; hence the downfall of their local. The charter of No. 137 is changed from outside to mixed local, and most of the former members of No. 410 are now in No. 137, with good prospects of the rest coming in before long.

May 13th I visited the B. T. S. of the Central Body of Troy to investigate if they were giving support to our inside men of No. 392. I find the B. T. S. to be well organized and giving loyal support to all trades, and if it was not for them our inside men would be working for less pay and more hours, but am sorry to report if the outside men did not attend to the B. T. S. No. 392 would not be represented. The

outside men were about sick of doing the inside men's work, and asked me to come to their next meeting and see if I could make them or get them to attend to their own business, as the outside men felt it was not asking too much of the inside men to look after their own interests. I promised to be at their meeting at my earliest convenience.

May 17th I was notified by the local district council of Schenectady that they wanted me to be at their meeting, as they had some important grievances to take up with the General Electrical Works. The matter was taken up with Mr. Emans, general manager of the General Electrical Works on the 19th by the executive board of the council and myself. The matter was talked over at some length and a fair settlement was made. While in Schenectady I met some members of a shopman's local affiliated with the A. F. of L. in regard to affiliating with our Brotherhood. So later I called at their meeting and spoke to them on the advisability of taking out a charter from the I. B. E. W. I believe they were impressed with my explanation, as they voted to come in with us, giving me the application for a charter with sixty-four names. The charter arrived May 24. I then went there and installed and gave the obligation and instructions to the officers, so as to have them prepared to do business at their meeting in June under the banner of the I. B. E. W.

May 20th I addressed an open meeting, held by Local No. 42. After the meeting the members succeeded in getting some applications and promises to join at a later date. Also some reinstatements. Taking all things into consideration the meeting was a success. While there I learned Local No. 181 had been on strike since the 2d of May, the contractors refusing to accept the agreement presented to them by the local. The next day I made an appointment to meet the contractors. The contractors were represented by a Mr. Hadfield, superintendent of construction for the Johnson & Morton Company. I believe he was sent to find out how weak the members of Local No. 181 were. He must have been disappointed if he expected to find them ready to quit, for he could not help but see that

they were as determined as on the first day of the trouble. The local had complied with the constitution, notifying the contractors as to changes prior to expiration of old agreement, said agreement being indorsed by the B. T. C. and every individual local affiliated, who are giving No. 181 their undivided support. Likewise, Brother William Jones, Business Agent of B. T. C., was instructed by said body to give them his entire attention until the trouble is settled, which he is doing. From what I have seen of William Jones and his methods as a Business Agent in this strike the unions in Utica have the right man in the right place. He is also First Vice-President of the State Federation. I promised to come here May 26th to again meet the contractors and to assist No. 42 in looking up the non-union men in their jurisdiction. I, with a committee of Local No. 181, again made arrangements to meet the contractors at Johnson & Morton's office. This time we were met by Mr. Johnson, leader of the contractors, and an ardent student of the Parry teachings. We were unable to meet with any satisfaction as to their willingness to come to a fair settlement. He did admit, however, that the open shop bug was buzzing in their thoughts. Seeing no prospect of an immediate settlement we left word with Mr. Johnson we were ready to meet the contractors at any time they might choose—in a day, a week, or a month. Note answer from contractors after notification by the union:

Local No. 181, I. B. E. W.:

DEAR SIRS:—Under instructions from our organization, I take this occasion to advise you that those sections of rules requiring co-operation of yours with employers did not meet with the approval of our members.

(Signed.)

M. H. JOHNSON,
Secretary-Treasurer Electrical Association,
of Utica, N. Y.

AGREEMENT PRESENTED BY UNION.

GENTLEMEN:—We hereby send you copy of the rules governing the electrical workers of the city of Utica, which take effect May 1st, 1904, and have been approved by the E. B. of our organization and by the Utica Building Trades Council:

Article I.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work and shall be performed between

the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. All other hours shall be considered as overtime.

Article II.—The minimum wage scale shall be \$2.25 for an eight-hour day.

Article III.—All over-time shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. All work performed on Sundays and Holidays shall be paid double time.

Article IV.—Any contractor agreeing to conform with these articles shall be furnished a working card upon application to this Local Union No. 181. The number of cards to be limited to two (2) to any one (1) firm.

Article V.—Any contractor or member of a contracting firm doing journeymen's work without this card shall be considered unfair.

Article VI.—Any shop which employs more than one helper to every two journeymen employed shall be considered unfair, except where contractor is rushed and supply of union men is short, then upon application to the union committee, contractor will be allowed to increase helper force, but never to exceed number of journeymen employed.

Article VII.—Any workman who is sent outside of Utica and suburbs on any job shall receive his board and railroad fare from the firm who employs him. All time spent in traveling from shop to job and from job to shop will be considered as part of time spent in doing said job, for which he must be allowed.

Article VIII.—No member of this union will be allowed to contract or do work for any other than his employer. Any member violating this article is subject to a fine.

Article IX.—All contractors must write the amount of wages and hours plainly on each man's weekly envelope, or equivalent.

Article X.—This local union shall have a committee to confer with contractors and settle any differences which may arise.

Article XI.—Any contractor allowing a helper to do journeymen's work will be considered unfair.

Article XII.—Any contractor not agreeing to conform with these rules and so notifying us by the first of May, will be considered unfair, and no journeymen will be allowed to work for same.

On May 26th I visited meeting of Local No. 392, which was not as well attended

as it should have been. I spoke to them, especially the inside men, on their duties to their union. I also requested that they appoint a committee to go with a like committee from No. 137 to the next meeting of No. 140, so as to make final arrangements for forming a local district council. They granted my request. On the 27th I went to Syracuse, as Local No. 73 was entering into an agreement with the plumbers, said agreement being previously indorsed by the G. P. and myself. The local requested me to be present at their meeting, when they would take final action. After considerable discussion on same I advised them to accept it when the national officers of N. A. Plumbers signed and indorsed it. A motion was carried to accept agreement when properly signed. I will finish my work here in Utica June 3. At present I have requests to come to Watertown, Buffalo, Middletown, Ithaca, and some of the locals in Canada, but hope to visit every local in my district as soon as I possibly can. I wish to refer every member, and especially the officers in the First district, to Section 3, Article IV., on page 7 of the Constitution. My address is in the WORKER, and all matter sent there will be forwarded to me and will receive immediate attention.

FRANCIS J. SWECK.

Second Vice-President.

I beg leave to submit the following report for the month of May:

Monday, May 1, went to Worcester, Mass., and canvassed the N. E. T. men on the Boston Turnpike, at Marlboro Junction, and Shrewsbury. At a regular meeting that night we got eight men. On the 3d got after others, held open meeting, and got six more to join. On the 4th went to Fitchburg and got after the linemen in that city. On the 5th tackled the inside men and the station men, held open meeting that evening, and of the 22 men seen only 6 showed up; 4 of them signed for new charter. As I was obliged to go to Lynn on the 6th, I left matter in charge of the C. L. U. President and a member of our Brotherhood in that city. I feel quite sure a charter will be placed there as soon as I can spare a little time to get back again. On the 6th went to Lynn and we got three

more men to join new Local No. 377, as there was some dissension in Locals Nos. 259 and 377. I straightened out matters in Local No. 377 and saw some of No. 259 men next day, asking them to call a special meeting on the 13th, where matters could be settled satisfactorily to both sides. I then left there for Fall River, where I found business very dull. There were about a dozen linemen idle in that city and very few non-union men to be found. We held open meeting on the 9th and got three men to join the local. I intended to cover that section of the country that week, but by urgent request I was called to Hartford, Conn., in behalf of Local No. 186. So I arrived there at 1 p. m. on the 10th. I found a number of scabs doing decorating in the streets, preparatory to the Grand Army encampment, that was to be held on the 18th. I hunted up the proper officials in relation to who had the granting of the work, but found it was in the hands of a committee, and the city had nothing to do with it. It was a voluntary contribution from the business men, and they were not particularly in favor of union men. Attended meeting in the evening of No. 186 and members were very anxious I should remain there for some time and do business agents' work for them. It was impossible for me to do so. All hands were at work, and that is more than I can say for any other local in my district. While the work now on there will last but a short time, the outlook is very good in the building industry, and No. 186 called off the strike assessment at my request. I gave them two days of my services as Business Agent, having received inside track of a number of new buildings to be erected. I worked among the owners, architects and builders, and succeeded in getting the union clause placed in four good-sized buildings, and one other I feel quite sure will be done by union men. Some others I saw would not commit themselves, other than say they would give the work to the lowest bidder. On the 13th I came to Salem and attended a meeting of Local No. 259, which is about to present a new agreement to the contractors, and as Local No. 377 is so close to No. 259, and the members are working for the same firms, but living in different cities,

I concluded it would be better to have the locals present the same agreements at the same time and work jointly together. The proposition offered met with approval, and we are now awaiting further developments. I came to Boston and saw Brother Thayer and a part of the executive board. No. 103 is right up to snuff and have got the fixture hangers pretty well in hand, and will soon have them in that local. I heartily recommend the action No. 103 is taking in the matter. A little dissension is still on with the elevator constructors, who for some time have tried to rule with the iron hand, but No. 103 will use her power in proper shape and place Mr. Elevator Constructor where he belongs.

On the 16th I went to Manchester, N. H., dissension having arisen among the members of Local No. 229. I canvassed the men and found out the grievances and after some good advice at the meeting held on the 17th they changed their minds, so that harmony now prevails. I must say there are some good, loyal trade unionists in Local No. 229, who are bound to hang together. On the 18th I went to Portsmouth, N. H., got after all hands there and on the 19th held meeting in C. L. U. Hall. I am sorry to say, owing to severe storm, only a few put in an appearance. They, however, signed application for a new charter. I left the application in the hands of one of the signers and feel sure time is not far distant until charter is placed in that city.

On the 20th I went to Fitchburg, Mass., and organized new mixed Local No. 410. On the 21st, after attending to some minor details, I stopped off at Marlboro, to size matters up there. I then came to New Bedford, Mass. After getting use of hall for meeting got after the men here. On the 24th was obliged to go to Boston and attend meeting of Local No. 104. They had a grievance against a contractor in that city. Made arrangements with executive board to call for a conference and straightened out affairs. I must say I received a warm reception at Local No. 104, but am still under the impression that Local No. 104 is not the only local in the Brotherhood. I would like to impress upon all members, it is far better to study the constitution and not abuse the minds of others by what they

heard somebody else say. I try hard to follow the rules laid down by this Brotherhood and as long as I live up to them I have no fear of the consequences. And at this time I will do for Local No. 104 what I have refused to do for other locals. I want their hearty co-operation, and by pulling together we may meet with better success. On the 25th I returned to New Bedford and got after the linemen and inside men, holding a meeting in C. L. U. Hall. On the 26th I succeeded in getting fifteen names for a new charter, but no money, as they all wanted to settle on their next pay day. On the 27th I went to Newport, having written to the secretary of Local No. 268 to hold an open meeting on that date, but he had left town and did not forward the letter in time to do any good; hunted up the officers and we held a conference that evening in regard to booming up that city in our line. On the 28th I returned to New Bedford again and did not get enough money from the signers to forward for a charter, so I left the matter in the hands of a brother member of Local No. 258, who has promised to see that they settle up. On the 30th answered several letters and on the 31st started in with Local No. 104 of Boston to give them a helping hand toward thoroughly organizing the linemen of Boston and vicinity. Inside work is still very dull in my district. I would advise more harmony in our locals and sincerely hope that more interest and study will be taken in our constitution. Let us try to build up and not tear down. More attendance at our meetings will be of greater benefit to all hands. Do not saddle the load onto the few and then find fault. Better results can be accomplished by all hands pulling together. I have now covered nearly all the locals in New England. My advice will prove to be of great benefit if carried out. I can do no more than any other individual. Am doing the best I can and putting in a great many hours for the cause, both early and late.

E. T. MALLORY.

Boston, May 31, 1904.

Third Vice-President.

On closing my last letter to the WORKER I was in Grand Rapids, Mich, where mem-

bers of No. 75 working for Citizens' Tel. Co. were out. Trouble started this way: The team drivers were on strike and transfer company, who had furnished teams, did not send any around the first four days telephone company employing other ones, but on the fifth day transfer did get some scabs to work, so sent these teams around to telephone company again, and when they came around with scabs driving, linemen refused to go out with them, but were willing to work with teams they had for past four days. This the company would not do, so men went home.

I arrived there on the 1st of the month, met brothers who had refused to work, and with a committee from them we called upon manager of company and tried to have him employ teams that were fair till after trouble was settled. This he positively refused to do.

Spent next few days looking after men the company were trying to get to go back to work; also any new ones they might bring in, as they had ads. in all the papers, wanting linemen. One man did come, ready to go to work Monday morning, but when trouble was explained to him refused, but did go to work for Bell. Another one did go to work, but only lasted one and a half days, when he came around and said he quit, but as he was no good think he was fired. It makes no difference; he is now working in a factory.

At a meeting Thursday night Citizens' Tel. Co. was declared unfair; had another committee appointed, and next morning we again called on manager and superintendent of company, but they would not do anything, as one of the largest stockholders in transfer company is also vice-president of the telephone company; also a member of Citizens' Alliance. After company refused to do anything I ordered toll line gangs to quit; there were three out. Brother Strong and his men quit immediately, but Brothers Frank Webb and Fred O'Brien, whom I talked to over long distance 'phone, would say, "Whatever the other one would do I will," but both kept on working, but the brother working for them quit.

On next Monday went to Kalamazoo, but could not find any members of No. 395,

so I went over to Sattle Creek, as had sent notice ahead I would be there. That night attended a special meeting of No. 445 and next morning with Brother Strong hired a rig, drove out in country about twelve miles, to where Brother Fred O'Brien was working, and tried to have him stop work, but he refused, saying he had \$400 worth of stock in company.

Brother Strong was going back to Grand Rapids; had him stop off in Kalamazoo to look up members of No. 395. I went to Lansing to attend meeting of No. 352. I find the making of a good local, but the same old cry. Brothers don't attend meetings; are working in and around there for \$2.25, ten hours, and if the brothers would only get together, ask for better conditions, think they would receive them, as there is a demand for men. From there to Iona, where Brother Frank Webb was working; waited around hotel till he came in at night, and explained trouble in Grand Rapids to him, but he is still working. I then returned to Grand Rapids, attended meeting of No. 231; find a good hustling local; members trying to have men on outside join; did initiate a new member night I was there. Telephone inspectors in Grand Rapids are not members; talked to several of them; promised to join after trouble is settled, as they are afraid would be called out if they joined now. Attended special meeting of No. 275, Muskegon; have not a very large local, but have all the men working at linework carrying cards.

Went back to Grand Rapids; Telephone Company had two young men working as linemen; met them after work first day; offered them as good a job if they would quit; they said they would think it over, so next morning some of the brothers who were out talked to them before they went to work, and at 11 o'clock they hunted me up, saying they had quit, asking me to place them. This was very hard to do, as they were not linemen, but after they had worried me nearly to death and wore holes in the carpet at the hotel, did get a brother to place them as ground men. Right here will say the State of Michigan has the lowest wages for the hours worked of any in my district and just now when work is good should be able to get better conditions.

Intended to visit each local in this State and try to have brothers take an interest in his organization, as I find a great many brothers carrying cards who never attend a meeting, but are always finding fault with brothers who do attend and transact the business before local to their best judgment. Every brother should attend every meeting of his local he can possibly get to, take an active part, try to get men on the outside in, as where we have good locals is where the best conditions exist.

A proposition a great many members are receiving during trouble is a share or two of stock in companies we are fighting and then the man, if they can find any one to accept same, are told to resign from local, as it is to his interest not to carry a card after he becomes a stockholder.

Had a lineman by the name of T. Higgins, a member of No. 75, who was off the day trouble started in Grand Rapids, who stayed off two weeks, then went scabbing, and his excuse is, "Have \$100 worth of stock and must work for company to protect it." Was notified by G. P. McNulty to go to Cleveland for a conference; left Grand Rapids on 22d; next morning met Brother Sullivan, of No. 39, which is having trouble with illuminating light company. A meeting time being arranged with Brother Sullivan, we called on manager and superintendent of company to try and have them agree to work a man by the name of Smith on ground or pole by himself. Trouble between No. 39 and light company started when company placed this man Smith to work immediately upon his arrival in the city, he coming direct from Rochester, N. Y., where he claims he was employed to work for light company by Mr. Riky. The light company was an open job, and this man Smith was not a union man. There was no objections made against him until he got to making remarks about somebody going to get cooked up. Then the union men in gang decided not to work on same pole with him, and when one brother was discharged for not going on pole with Smith the rest of the brothers in gang told the foreman he would have to work Smith on ground or pole by himself, and he refused. Brothers then walked out.

(Continued on page 50.)

ELECTRICITY AND PATRIOTISM

By J. E. PRICE

IT WAS proposed to start the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by push-button in connection with a wireless instrument set up in the Washington Monument; but this idea was abandoned, and the usual wire line, with the gold button, that had been used on similar occasions, was operated from the White House by the President.

This was doing the right thing, for it would be about as appropriate to use Bunker Hill Monument for pie advertisements or Washington's statue to display a circus poster as to employ the national obelisk for the purpose stated. However, the monument would make an ideal "mast" for wireless telegraph experiment—to note the effect of the sound-wave at a high altitude; more force might be obtained, as the wave is about fifty miles in depth.

If there is one place more than another where electricity assumes a national character that place is evidently the Washington Monument. From nearly all cities, towns and villages men, women and children come to the National Capital; and a visit here is not complete without seeing the great obelisk that lifts so far skyward by the banks of the Potomac River.

Before the train reaches the Capital City the passengers can behold the white shaft, that is so eloquent in its silent grandeur of the greatness of George Washington and of the power and progress of the United States; and when arriving one of the first places looked for is the monument. Crowds throng up the hill, near the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and to the wide paved area around the obelisk, and there wait until the elevator is ready for a load of passengers. Four loads an hour are taken up, thirty people at each trip—if so many are present at the start. The average number carried daily is 500.

The visitors crowd in the elevator "packed like herrings in a box;" the machinery starts; but there is not one in a thousand that knows the process of his or her taking up—by what power the big car is hoisted from earth heavenward. But if, before making the ascent, a visit had been made to a stone building about 300 yards

southwest of the monument, the motive power would have been discovered.

In this stone building is located the monument's power plant. Here a Crocker and Wheeler electric engine runs all day—and every day except Sundays—and here are the boilers for furnishing energy.

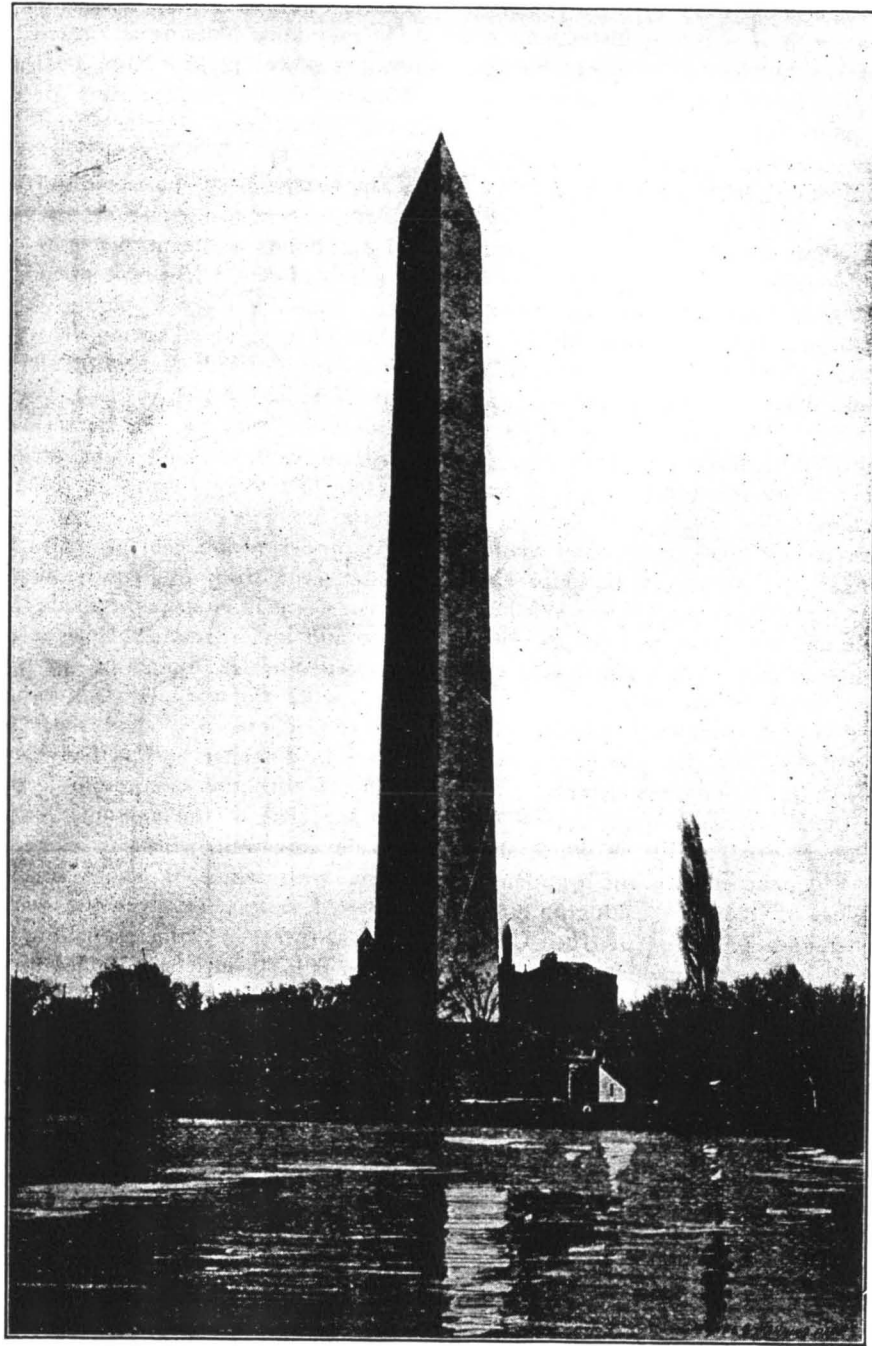
The steam plant consists of two 40 h. p. boilers, one in use at a time, operating under 75 pounds of steam, the daily output of which is obtained from 900 pounds of coal. This runs the electric engine, which furnishes 18 h. p., about 60 amperes for a single up load of the monument elevator and also contributes energy for a workshop in connection with a nearby Government propagating flower and plant garden. The electric machine is rated at 50 k. w., 240 volts at 208 amperes.

An underground cable conveys the electric current from the power plant to the motor room, situated just outside the monument and underground. Here is located a Crocker-Wheeler motor of 35 h. p., 230 volts, with 580 working revolutions to the minute. There is a steel shaft about 10 inches in diameter and 35 feet long, which connects with the motor and leads thence into the base of the monument and under the elevator well, where is located a cable drum, with which it also connects. The shaft, of course, revolves the drum. The latter is 6 feet in diameter, having a 10 foot base. The 1½-inch wire cables for the elevator wind on the drum, 500 feet going up and the same coming down, one winding off, one on. The elevator counterweights weigh about 3,600 pounds, and there are safety appliances, which do away with all danger of a falling car.

So up the obelisk the car safely travels, while the electric engine down by the Potomac goes on with its steady work. But in one sense this work is not "steady," and here is where money needed finds its use. A new engine foundation, or material strengthening of the present one, is wanted. There is by far too much vibration in the present arrangement, and if this matter is not attended to there may be an engine collapse in this neighborhood. And, for a

while, a crowd of good Americans might find themselves suspended between walls anywhere from 10 feet to 500 feet from terra firma.

of white stone there are the memorial blocks (one hundred and seventy-nine of them), carved and lettered, reminding one of "Here lies," "Gone home," etc.



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Ascending in the elevator is something like—we might say—going through a cemetery, for besides the monotonous stretch

Electric lamps light the passage way of the elevator, but when the 500 feet level is reached daylight comes in, through two

port windows in each side of the pyramidion. Now, the visitor is standing above 81,120 tons of stone and marble, excepting the pyramidion, which alone weighs 300 tons. The crushing force of this tremendous weight is partly in evidence in the chipping off of the outer edges of the marble blocks which compose the older portion of the shaft. The latter was built to 150 feet and left so for many years before work on it was again begun. The old blocks were laid with sheet lead between each block; and the mashing down of this by the great weight above caused the marble to break at the edge. The discoloration of many of the older blocks is due to peroxide of lead.

Looking through the port windows of the pyramidion, a beautiful scene is spread to view. The queenly city sits amidst the verdant hills; the vision travels over rolling landscapes to where the "sky comes down," and, looking southward, one is reminded of Wordsworth's lines:

"The river glideth at its own sweet will;

Dear God! the very houses seem asleep,
And all the mighty heart is lying still."

There is seeming silence in the city—but there is motion everywhere. And the same (electric) power that hoisted the visitor to the monument's top is operating far below in the streets, driving cars, vehicles of various kinds and bicycles; while in the big Government buildings that come in view the subtle current is driving machinery for different purposes.

A FOOLISH PRACTICE.

Whenever an electric car takes fire, it seems to be the practice for the motorman to put on full speed and endeavor to reach the car-shed before the motors break down, says the *New York Electrical Review*. The reason for this is difficult to see. In the first place, a fire is most easily extinguished when it is just starting; second, the motion of the car only fans the flames and makes matters worse; third, the accident to the car alarms the passengers, and all that is needed to throw them into a panic is to shut them up in the car and to rush through the streets at a high speed. It would be an exceptional crowd, indeed, that did not lose its head in such a case, with the smoke coming up from the floor, the car running at full

speed, the motorman ringing his gong to warn persons on the street, and the conductor blocking the way out. The simplest plan to adopt in case of such an emergency would be to stop the car, so that the passengers might get off before they became excited. The car's crew, in the meantime, could be extinguishing the fire. If taken quickly, and not too inaccessible, a bucket or two of sand would probably be all that would be necessary. It is desirable to avoid using water if possible, but even should this be necessary it is not likely to do any permanent damage to the equipment. A breakdown which causes a fire usually means that the car must be pushed to the car-shed by the next one behind, anyhow, as the motors are pretty sure to be put out of service temporarily, for only when the car happens to be near the shed when the accident occurs can it hope to reach it before a complete breakdown takes place. Every practice which tends to produce a feeling of insecurity on the part of the passengers should be avoided. This is one.

THE LUCID TRANSFER SLIP.

"Pardon me, sir," said the street railway passenger, turning to a gentleman in the same seat, and holding out a transfer slip, "but would you be so kind as to explain for me the directions printed on the back of this?"

The gentleman took the transfer slip and read it to himself.

Looking up from the ticket the gentleman said: "This seems to be simple enough. As soon as your first destination leaves the car get out and follow it; or, if the destination leaves the point at which you left the car, get a rain check. Do not take passage before the latter car arrives at said point. This forfeits your right to take the line to the divergence and transfer to the next destination unless you are on a parallel car, which, of course, is void after a square. In that event, you may sell your option and retire from the deal."

"Thank you, sir," was the grateful reply of the passenger. "But where do I get off?"

"How do I know?" somewhat testily answered the gentleman; "I am only the attorney for the company."—*Life*.

NEW APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY IN MAKING WAR MATERIAL

By KILO WATTS

THE romance writers have given us graphic pictures of battles—especially of an aerial character—wherein electrical apparatus were used to project upon the enemy thunderbolts more terrible than projectiles from huge cannon, or dynamite from air-pressure tubes. But, while this is a fanciful idea, still electricity is becoming more and more a potent factor in the art of war. It is now hoisting ammunition for big guns on warships; turning the huge turrets which shelter these guns; lighting the ships and furnishing searchlights; operating ventilating fans and winches, and giving other aid.

And electricity is playing a most important part in the manufacture of the ship's armament—with which work this article has particularly to do.

A new application of the electric current will soon be made at the Washington Navy Yard, something which is interesting electricians in many parts of this country. But, before getting to this, let us speak about gun making in the most complete gun factory in the world. This is of timely interest on account of the great war going on in the East.

Step inside the big gun shop at the Washington Navy Yard, and behold the killing machinery. Up and down this shop, which is 1,000 feet long by 80 feet wide, scores of cannon, from the largest to the smallest kind, are seen in various stages of completion; some are turning on lathes, from 40 to 50 feet long, being trimmed or polished; others are having their fittings put on or being finished-bored, while overhead electrically operated cranes—one of 110 tons capacity—are rumbling along, carrying guns or other burdens of steel. Many busy and skillful mechanics—there are over 2,500 men employed in the shops and yard—are seen all over the gun factory, and the whole picture presented is one of activity, human and mechanical, upon a huge scale in keeping with the power and greatness of our navy.

To begin at the beginning of the cannon;

The process of making gun steel and shaping it requires much heavy machinery and great care. In preparing for a new gun, open-hearth steel in a piece about double the weight of the actual forging required is first put into hollow cylindrical shape. While this is being done a government expert in such matters sees, by tests, that the steel is as nearly perfect as possible, without bubbles, or flaws of any kind, and that it is of the right texture. After other tests have been made, and the piece has been forged to proper shape, it is sent to the Washington Navy Yard—from South Bethlehem or Nicetown, Pa., Harrison, N. J., or other place. Now it is put on a lathe and worked upon outside and inside until ready for its jacket and hoops, which also are forged at a private factory. After this work the gun core, or inner tube, nearly the full length of the gun, is stood up in the shrinking-pit—an open space sunk in the floor of the gun shop and containing an upright furnace—and the jacket, after being heated nearly red, is lowered over it by means of the 110 ton crane. The tube makes a complete envelope, which before heating is smaller than the core; the heat expands it just enough to let it slip over the cold steel, and then the cooling, contracting process brings the two tubes immovably together, making them practically one piece of metal.

Now the core and jacket combination is carried to a lathe, where the outer part of the jacket is turned smooth; then the hoops are shrunk on, and the gun is again put upon the lathe, finished-bored inside and cut down outside to required dimensions. Next the chamber is finished, the rifling done and the breech mechanism fitted, and the assembled cannon is ready for its mount.

The making of gun carriages forms a large part of the work done at the Washington Navy Yard, work that requires a large number of skilled mechanics. The modern gun-mount consists of many parts, movable and stationary; it is ponderous, for large guns, constructed to bear immense weight and with a mechanism which will act easily

and perfectly. Such an action demands almost as much care in making and fitting as the gun to be used in connection with it.

The new application of the electric current in the Washington Navy Yard, above mentioned will be in connection with the big gun lathes. At present these lathes are operated by steam and belt-shafting; there are eight of them, each requiring a starting force of 50 h. p. and 15 h. p. to keep running. Electric motors will be direct connected to the lathes, each motor being of 56 h. p., and a 10 h. p. motor will also be used on each lathe for moving the tool carriage employed in connection with gun shaping—the carriage runs up and down the length of the cannon. The armature of the main driving motor will be mounted on a bronze sleeve, which will run on the present cone shaft, and an engine type field frame will be used, on which the brush rigging will be mounted.

In the near future the Washington Navy Yard will have a new electric plant, which will be capable of an electrical output of 6,000 h. p. The boiler house for this is now in course of construction, and will be quite large, ground dimensions being 160 feet long by 98 feet wide. Two chimneys will be used, each 200 feet in height.

When the new electric plant is set up the one now in use will be abandoned. This is capable of output of 1,325 h. p., and has four electric engines, two 300 h. p. cross-compound, Ball & Wood, at 250 revolutions; one tandem compound, 125 h. p. of 300 revolutions, and one 600 h. p. Seymour, of 130 revolutions. All are direct connected. The boiler power for this plant, and for steam operated machinery, is about 2,500 h. p.

The number of electric motors at present in the navy is 152. Some of these are located in the galleries and are connected to shafting; others are direct-connected to small machines, such as millers and shapers. There are more or less motors in all the shops, and all of the latter, except three, are altogether operated by this means.

The lighting service of yard and shops requires 6,000 incandescent and 450 arc lamps. There are 17 electrically-moved traveling cranes in the shops, the smallest

lifting capacity being 10 tons, the largest 110 tons.

By comparatively recent purchase the Washington Navy Yard has increased its landed area to nearly double its former size, and new buildings are being added. Some of the latter already in use are of large dimensions. In one, the forge shop, which is 1,350 square feet in floor area, there is being used an interesting process in heating metal. Formerly this was done by direct coal heat, but this has been supplanted by gas, made in the yard. Two air-compressing engines, capable of an output of 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute, are employed in the gas-making process, in connection with three series of iron tanks, in which the gas is formed. Each tank contains a quantity of coal oil that occupies a space not far above the bottom, and into this the compressed air, heated to about 160 degrees, enters and, in a measure, churns up the oil. Laden with the volatile quality of the latter the air then passes from the tank into a gas reservoir. From this the gas is led by pipe, a short distance, to the forge shop, throughout which smaller pipes lead it to the various forges and furnaces.

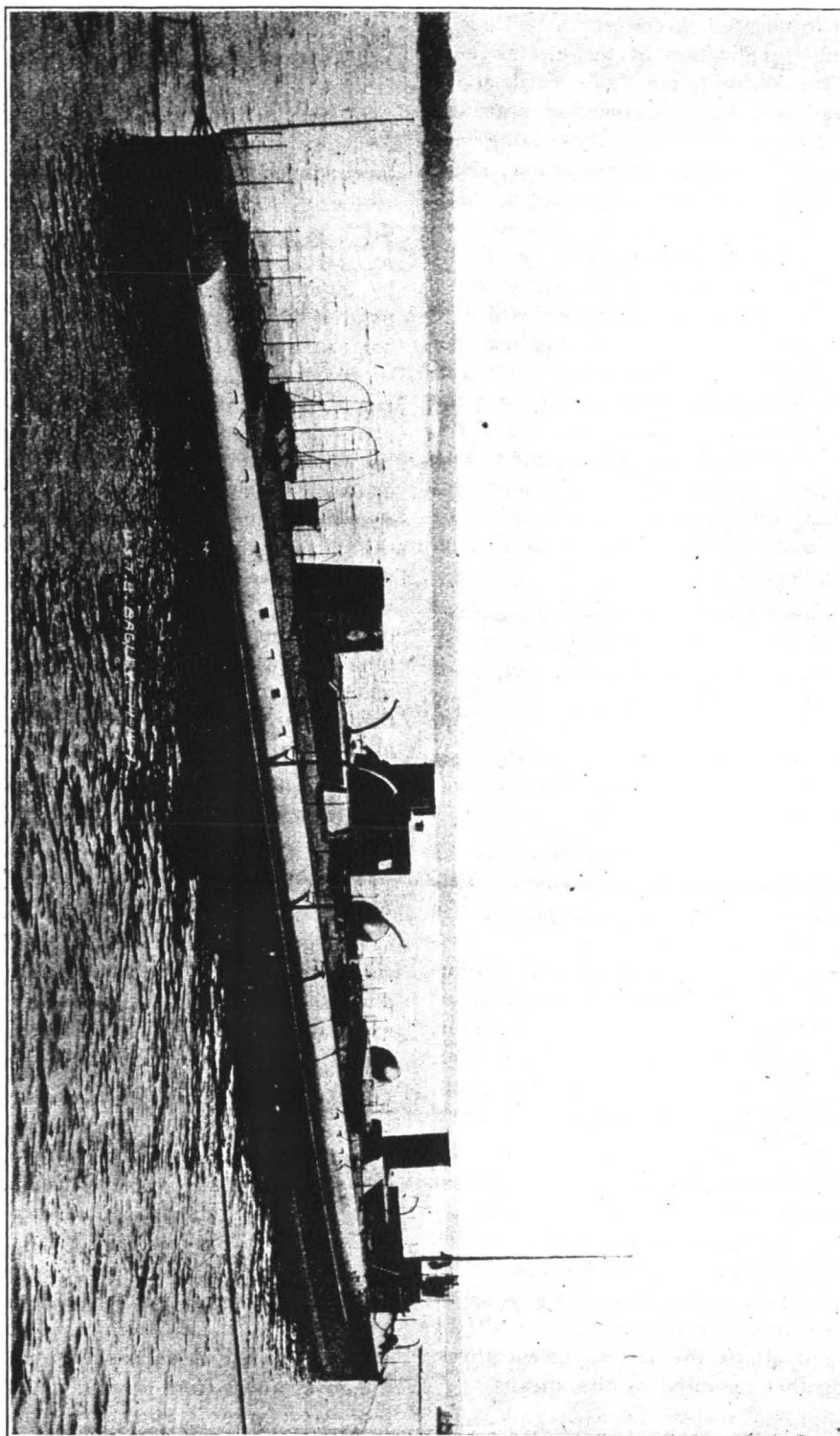
Not a single bellows is seen anywhere in the forge shop. This feature has been made unnecessary by the huge air-compressors, which also drive the air to the forges, where it unites with the gas at the igniting point.

The gas plant has a capacity of 500,000 cubic feet of gas in eight hours; and to produce this quantity 700 gallons of oil are used, at a cost of 6½ cents per gallon.

In almost every part of the big building (the forge shop) fires glow, anvils ring, and sparks fly, while huge trip-hammers bang away upon incandescent metal, and the 25-ton electric crane rolls overhead. Forty forges are in action; eighty brawny arms are pounding iron and steel into shape, and two big brick furnaces are heating ingots into malleable condition. One hundred and forty men toil here, making guns and gun-carriage fittings, such as are not bought by the government from private factories. But few very large forgings are made at the Navy Yard, yet some of as much as five tons weight have been turned out there.

It may be stated here, as coming from

JUNE 1924



UNITED STATES TORPEDO BOAT "BACLEY."

Chief Electrician Reed, of the Washington Navy Yard—to whom the writer is indebted for much information contained herein—that the cost of running the electrically operated portion of the yard is but $7\frac{1}{2}$ mills per kilowatt hour. Many of the electrical improvements in this yard have come from Mr. Reed's skill and energy. Among these are the electrical fire alarm and time service apparatus, the latter being connected with the Western Union time service, and arranged by clock contact to sound gongs in each shop.

LABOR IS RIGHT.

In a recent address upon the labor question Dr. Felix Adler, head of the New York branch of the Society for Ethical Culture, said:

Do we approve of organized labor?

It almost strikes me sometimes as ludicrous when that question is asked. It does not really matter very much whether we approve of it. The situation is not such that organization waits upon our tardy approval of our modified and qualified and condescending approbation.

Organization is in the air. Organization is the order of the day. Organization is everywhere. Capital is organized, they say. Why should not labor be organized? Everything is organized.

Science is being organized. Even the solitary thinker is solitary no longer; the solitary scholar, the philosopher, meets his fellow philosopher in congresses; the psychologists, the historians, the economists, the scientific investigators—everywhere are these huge congregations of effort, these co-operative efforts—everywhere instances of concerted action. Everywhere great ends are undertaken, not singly, but jointly.

Is it to be wondered at that labor should be organized? Labor simply follows the general trend. You cannot any more prevent it than you can prevent organization anywhere else.

And, moreover, there is a special reason why there should be this organization or association of laborers, because, as everyone knows, the argument is so simple that one is almost ashamed to repeat it—that the laborer, singly and individually, is at an

enormous disadvantage as against the employer, the same disadvantage at which a man is who wishes to dispose of a house when it is known that he must sell on the instant, that he cannot wait.

A man who must sell his house, of whom it is known that he must dispose of it, is at a great disadvantage. He will not get his price, the price that is proper, because it is known that he cannot wait.

So the laborer cannot get the price of his services because it is known that he cannot wait. His necessities are pitted against the resources of the employer; his existence, always close to the verge of want, is pitted against the broad margin of the employer; his ignorance of market conditions is pitted against the experience and the outlook of the employer.

The only weapon in his hands is the threat of withdrawing his service; but as the place of an individual can easily be filled, that threat is perfectly futile.

What shall he do? To establish himself in business is out of the question. He has not as an individual the capital. More and more, large capital is required. He cannot do that.

Shall he go upon the land, as they say? That, too, is impossible. The mere expense of taking himself and his family to the land is prohibitive.

What shall he do? Threaten as an individual to leave his employer's service when there are a hundred and a thousand others ready to take his place?

What shall he do? He stops to think and finds that, while the threat to withdraw his service as an individual is futile; if a hundred people threatened to withdraw, that is more effective, because the place of a hundred cannot be so easily filled, and that if a thousand threaten to withdraw that is still more effective, and that if finally 150,000 withdraw, as they did in the anthracite coal strike, that is extremely effective, because the places of 150,000 cannot be filled.

SALARIES OF POLICEMEN IN LONDON.

Including the higher officials, London has over 16,000 persons on its police force. A policeman's pay is only \$6 a week, rising to \$8. Inspectors get \$1,000 a year; the commissioner's salary is \$13,500.

ELECTRICS IN WASHINGTON, STREETS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

By J. E. PRICE

DURING its last session, recently closed, Congress passed the following act: "That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have power to make from time to time such rules and regulations respecting the production, use and control of electricity for light, heat and power purposes in the District of Columbia, not inconsistent with existing laws, as in their judgment will afford safety and convenience to the public; and the Commissioners of said District are further authorized and empowered to prescribe such fees for the examination of the electric wiring, machinery and appliances in buildings as they may deem proper; and any such regulations shall have force of law. *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to the power plants or buildings of incorporated companies engaged in the production and distribution of electric current for public service or use.

"That the electrical engineer, who shall be chief inspector of electrical work, and his assistants, are hereby empowered and required under the direction of the Commissioners, to inspect any building in course of erection, and during reasonable hours to enter into and examine any building where electrical current is produced or utilized for lighting, heating, or for power, for the purpose of ascertaining violations of any of the provisions of this act."

The act imposes fine or imprisonment for failure of owner of buildings, agent or contractor, to remedy defective electrical machinery or devices in structures with which they have to do. The act puts the formerly per diem pay electrical engineer of the District of Columbia Office on the salary list at \$2,500 per annum, and the Commissioners are authorized and directed to appoint two electrical inspectors at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. It is required by the act that the chief electrician shall be an expert in his business, possessing a thorough knowledge of the most modern methods for the production, use, and control of electricity and electrical appliances, con-

struction, wiring and insulation, as well as such executive ability and adaptability to office work as is requisite for the management of the office.

This law is a step in the right direction; but the wonder is, that it was not taken long before. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will avail themselves of this authority in a manner that will insure all needed protection from danger, particularly in the matter of defective electric wiring. In the past there has been no little danger allowed in the wiring of new houses in the District, especially those containing wood framing. The writer has observed the carelessness in some cases in this respect; and it is a well-known fact that numerous fires have occurred from defective electric work.

The cheap job is something dangerous to the community—in any city—and this also injures the electrical worker and takes from him money that he should earn. Electrical workers, in combination, should use their influence with city authorities, not only for the safety of the whole people, but also for their own interests, which they certainly have the right to protect.

The City of Washington, as the Nation's Capital, should set an example in municipal affairs that would make it a model for the whole country. In some respects it may be so called. There are the wide streets and avenues shaded by thousands of pretty trees; beautiful parks with fine statuary; noble buildings; a good street-cleaning service; an excellent street car service, and other things of worth. Of the nearly eighty miles of single and double track street car lines (upon which about 500 cars are operated) in Washington and running to various points from here, that in the city employs the underground system, which, while more costly to operate than the overhead method, gives best results for city work. Outside of town, in the District of Columbia, the wire pole is the pole that "knocks all the electric persimmons."

In some other matters electric in the Capital City there is considerable lack of per-

fection. Though the street car is no longer run with the pole, the latter still is with us. Let us quote the District Commissioners:

"The special features of the good work done by this (electrical) department in the past year have been the improvement in public lighting, the large increase in the number of public and private telephone wires taken off the streets and placed underground, and the closer inspection of electrical wiring. The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company has laid 23.4 miles of conduit, removed 57 poles and 633.89 miles of wire and erected 460 poles and 736.5 miles of wire. With few exceptions the poles erected within the prescribed (city) area have been placed in alleys. While there has been a net increase throughout the District in the amount of overhead construction, the conditions have been greatly improved, especially in the city, and several heavy lines of poles have been removed."

The alleys of Washington are inhabited mainly by negroes. But we have not yet learned whether the District Commissioners think the "coon" proof against a live wire, or whether he is in danger of becoming bald-headed from "electrolysis."

The number of poles, all kinds, in the District is 11,081. Of these, 9,076 are wood, 1,450 iron, 555 guy.

The city has a system of underground cables used in connection with telephones, fire alarm and police patrol boxes, etc. The total amount of cable laid here to June 30, 1903, was 1,688,042 feet of conductor No. 14, B. & S.; 3,800,902 feet conductor No. 19, B. & S.; 35,000 conductor No. 16, and 113,986 cable. There were laid to date mentioned 688,558 feet of electric conduit 4,368,753 feet of duct.

It is possible that there is not a city in this country that has a greater variety of street light producers than Washington; and there are some cities not as large as the Capital which have more electric street lights than this city. The lamps of all kinds in use here comprise—according to last report of the District Commissioners—7,070 gas, 88 Collis, 1,373 naphtha, 771 incandescent electric, and 965 arcs. With these are 28 combination fire alarm and designation lamps, and 3 special incandescent designation lamps for corner light signs.

This makes a total of 10,298 lights, of which only 1,453 are electric. (It may be said, in parenthesis, that if the head of the gas department of the District of Columbia were to receive a salary in accordance with the number of lights under his control and based on the salary of the head of the electrical department, the former's pay would be over \$17,000 per annum. But the District government is not run "according to its lights.")

Any one in Washington during the spring, summer or early fall months can easily see the necessity for the best, strongest lamps—and electricity would fill this requirement. There are over 447 miles of paved streets in the District of Columbia—and much that is unpaved, but lighted—and in numerous cases these streets are thickly lined with trees—often arched over by foliage, making necessary to relieve the darkness thus increased, an abundance of artificial light.

As Washington is said to have the finest streets in the country, it may be of interest to give here some further mention of these. They are broader than most city thoroughfares—the avenues are very wide—and their paving material is even more diversified than are the kinds of light used here. This (the paving material) consists of 128 miles of asphalt and coaltar; 21.87 miles of asphalt block; 2,750 feet of vitrified block; 27.34 miles granite; 9 miles cobble stone; 71.36 miles macadam; 189.25 miles gravel.

The District of Columbia is run, in part, by two powers—the United States Government and the District of Columbia Commissioners, and this is manifest in the matter of public light, and in other particulars. The city government looks after street lighting; the War Department takes care of all parks and smaller reservations in the city, and keeps them properly lighted and in good trim. These spots of beauty number 302, varying in size from 250 square feet to 82 acres. A number of the most important of the parks have arc lights, from 6 to 12 lamps in each park.

One of the finest and most extensive of the reservations is the Smithsonian Park or Grounds. This has not sufficient light, and is shadowed by hundreds of large trees. It extends from Seventh street to Twelfth

street northwest, and from B street northwest to B street southwest. In these grounds and facing on B street northwest the new National Museum building will be erected. This will be of large proportions, and will contain among other things of great interest the finest historical electrical exhibit in the world.

ARBITRATION A SUCCESS.

It was encouraging to learn last evening from Dr. Carroll D. Wright, who ought to know if anybody does, that on the whole arbitration in the anthracite coal fields is giving satisfaction. It has been rumored from time to time that the system established under the award of the strike commission was in danger of breaking down because of dissatisfaction with the decisions of the umpire, the complaints usually coming from the miners. But Commissioner Wright says that after one year's experience, during which only 116 cases have been presented for settlement, he is informed by the members of the board representing the operators that "the miners are trying sincerely and to the best of their ability to abide by the award, while the representatives of the miners, on their side, have given an emphatic assurance that the operators are doing all they can, and sincerely, to carry out the provisions of the award of the commission." The decisions have been almost uniformly against the claims preferred by the men, because they have run counter to the awards of the strike commission, but in spite of this the findings "have been accepted and acquiesced in, not without some protest, but absolutely without any outbreak, or any disposition to violate them."—*Boston Transcript*.

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

According to a bulletin recently issued by the Census Bureau, 90,844,789 telegraphic messages were sent over American wires in 1902. The bulletin places the number of telegraph companies in the country at 21, and gives the total mileage of wires operated as 1,248,602. The par value of the authorized stock was \$99,870,225, and the stock issued amounted to \$37,552,450. The gross income for the year was \$28,490,219. The total dividends for the year amounted to

\$6,084,919, and the net surplus to \$2,977,812.

The capitalization of the Postal Company, which is only \$100,000, and merely nominal, is excluded from the total capitalization as given by the bulletin.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The total mileage of city, suburban and interurban track in the United States is 24,561 miles. Of this, 281.4 miles are operated by horse cars, 142.2 miles by dummy engines, 267.8 miles by the cable, while 23,869.6 miles are operated electrically. For the operation of the horse car lines 7,923 horses and mules are employed; for the dummy lines there are 475 dummies and locomotives; for the electric lines 52,119 motor cars are required; while for all lines there are needed for operation 13,301 passenger and freight cars. The value of these properties may be judged from the fact that the capital stock amounts to the sum of \$1,685,840,296; while the bonded debt is \$1,180,313,809. The electrically operated roads have increased from 10,239 miles in 1894 to 23,869.6 in 1903. At the same time the lines operated by dummies and locomotives have decreased from 409 to 142.2; those operated by cable from 578 to 267.8, and those operated by horses from 1,950 to 281.4 miles. While the total mileage has not quite doubled in this period, the capital stock has increased over 150 per cent, while the bonded indebtedness has increased by even a larger ratio.

MEASUREMENTS OF SMALL INDUCTANCES.

Dr. J. A. Fleming, in a recent note to the British Physical Society, states that he has obtained very good results in the measurement of small inductances by Anderson's method, using a telephone in place of a galvanometer and a buzzer of the battery circuit. Dr. Fleming has found that for long solenoids at least fifty diameters in length, the inductance can be calculated with an accuracy of about 1 per cent, by the rule that the inductance, in centimetres, is equal to the length of wire per unit length of solenoid, multiplied by the total length of wire in the whole solenoid, in centimetres. It was also found that Anderson's method is suitable for measuring small capacities, such as those of the Leyden jar.

THE VALUE OF ELECTROLYSIS

By HARRY S. COYLE, Local 38

THERE are no doubt many people who associate the term "Electrolysis" with the forces of destruction and put no other definition upon it. While electrolysis is the direct cause of much destruction, its beneficial action is of such great importance and value which gives birth to such a grand and far-reaching science as electro-chemistry that its destructive action is of little value compared with its usefulness.

Its influence upon the arts and sciences of civilization is of such great magnitude that it can hardly be overestimated. In fact, it is to electro-chemistry that we owe some of the great discoveries of electricity. The principal value of electro-chemistry lies not only in its commercial applications, but in its bearings upon the theory of electricity. I have but to mention the "ionic theory" and the "electron" which is the electric charge divorced from its accompanying matter to show the value of electro-chemistry.

The discovery of electrolysis was the signal for the commencement of a brilliant series of experiments by some of the most distinguished scientific men of the age whose labors are symbolized by their achievements, which are expressed by an almost endless variety of the applications of electricity.

The discovery of electrolysis is said to be with Daniell, who noticed the deposit of copper while experimenting with the cell that bears his name. Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, first published a description of the process in 1839. Elkington was the first to put it to any practical use. In 1800 Nicholson and Carlisle discovered the important fact that an electric current when passed through water would decompose it into its constitutional elements, and later on Berzelius and Hisinger decomposed the salts into "acids" and "bases" by means of the electric current, thus laying the foundations for electro-chemistry.

The results of these experiments led chemists to believe that a close relation existed between the electric energy and the affinity, which holds the atoms of chemical compounds in combination.

In 1807 Davy propounded the theory that all compounds consist of two portions, one electro-positive and the other electro-negative. Berzelius advanced the fact that the polarity of an element or a group of elements could be determined by noting whether the element or group of elements was attracted by the positive or the negative pole. The fact that the galvanic current splits compounds in solution into two portions, one electro-positive, and the other electro-negative, gave a great impetus to analytical chemistry. To Faraday belongs the credit of establishing and coining the greater part of the nomenclature of electrolysis; he gave the name of *electrolysis* to the process of decomposition of compounds in solution by the agency of the galvanic current; the substance so decomposed is known as the *electrolyte*, the conductors immersed in the solution are termed the electrodes; *anode* is the electrode corresponding to the positive pole; while *cathode* is the electrode corresponding to the negative pole. *Ions* is the name applied to the substances that are produced by the agency of electrolysis and are divided into *anions* and *cations*, according to their appearance on the anode or cathode pole.

When compounds are subjected to electrolysis the constituent elements are not discharged throughout the mass, although the decomposition occurs at all points between the electrodes. In compounds made up of two elements only, one element is given off at each of the poles, entirely unmixed with each other, and always from the same pole. For example, if hydrochloric acid be subjected to electrolysis, pure hydrogen is given off at the negative pole and pure chlorine at the positive pole. In the case of compounds containing more than two elements, a similar decomposition takes place; one element being liberated at one of the poles, while the remaining group of elements are given off at the other pole. All substances are composed of very minute particles of matter, known as molecules, which is the unit of the compound; these molecules are in turn composed of still smaller particles of matter,

known as atoms, which is the unit of the element. In every compound there exists a number of free atoms or groups which are called *ions*.

The ions have a tendency to collect themselves around the electrodes. These free atoms or ions are possessed of a static charge of electricity by which they are attracted to the oppositely charged electrode. The same ions or radicals may be single atoms or compounds which act as radicals chemically, and they may even be incapable of existing in an actual separate state. Hydrochloric acid is an electrolyte composed of two single atoms, namely hydrogen (H), and chlorine (Cl). Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) is composed of two atoms of hydrogen, which composes one ion, and the compound radical sulphur dioxide (SO_4), which composes the other ion. This radical cannot exist uncombined, so that sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) is an electrolyte only when in the presence of something which it can react on and combine with such as water, although water (H_2O) itself is not an electrolyte. The same ions may belong at different times to the cation or anion class, if united to one having a higher individuality in either direction, for there is no direct attraction between the electrodes and the ions themselves, but the relation depends simply upon the temporary polarity they assume in the circuit.

The electro-negatives or acid radicals are oxygen, chlorine and the compound radical sulphur dioxide. The electro-positive or basic radicals are hydrogen and the metals.

CHANGES.

The first thing that attracts our attention in the study of physics or chemistry is the word "change," which is used so often that we are apt to think that these sciences cannot exist unless they are always at work changing the nature or position of things, nor could they. We are all familiar with the many changes which are constantly taking place round us; these changes are divided into two classes:

First—Those which do not change the composition of substances.

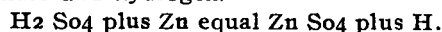
Second—Those which do change the composition of substances.

Changes of the first kind are called physical changes, while those of the second kind

are called chemical changes. Everything that has to do with heat, light, electricity magnetism, etc., are studied under the head of physics, while everything that has to do with the composition of substances or changes in composition is studied under the head of chemistry.

At first sight there would seem to be little if any connection between physics or chemistry, or more properly with these two kinds of changes. We will see, however, that they are very closely related. For example, let us place in solution:

Sulphuric acid and zinc equal zinc sulphate and hydrogen.



This is purely chemical, where the composition of the compounds are changed, but we secure therefrom a very important physical force—namely, "electricity," and we know how electricity is capable of producing chemical changes of many kinds. So we see that these two kinds of changes are closely related; we can secure a physical force from a chemical change, in fact, with the physical forces of heat, light and electricity there would be little if any chemical action.

ATTRACTION.

There is a force which resides in all of the elements which guides their formation. Bodies that are endowed with the power of attracting other bodies are said to be electrified; bodies oppositely electrified attract each other.

Chemical action is accomplished by virtue of the electrical attraction that is exerted between the atoms of oppositely charged elements. This electrical attraction is the results of the action of the *ions*, or more properly, the electron which may be either a negative or positive charge of electricity, according to its polarity.

In chemical compounds the different elements which are known as radicals seem to be possessed of definite electrical characters and are given off at one or the other pole in preference. Those elements which are given off at the positive or platinum pole are said to be negatively electrified and are known as the electro-negative elements. Those given off at the negative pole are positively electrified and are therefore known as the electro-positive elements.

Chemical combination is accomplished by the electrical attraction that is exerted between the oppositely charged elements which are brought within the sphere of electrical influence. Some substances are so highly charged that igneous fusion is necessary to break their bonds; liquifaction will cause decomposition in many cases; in some cases this electrical bond that holds elements in combination is so feeble that a ray of light or a slight jar will cause the decomposition of such compounds.

When the poles of a highly charged battery are immersed in a fluid compound the weaker electrical force that holds the atoms in combination is quickly broken by the greater attractive force exerted by the poles of the battery, in consequence of which the atoms rush to the poles; the negative-charged atoms go to the positive pole, while the positive charged atoms go to the negative pole, and it is thus that electrolysis is accomplished.

The electric current may cause electrolysis or chemical action directly, or indirectly, by its heating effects.

An electric current can produce no chemical action while passing through a solid conductor; it is only when the current is passed through a liquid conductor other than an elementary substance that it is capable of causing chemical decomposition.

Gases seem to conduct electricity by connection, the atoms carrying positive and negative charges between the electrodes. In some cases, especially where the gases are hot, there appears to be an electrolytic action similar to that occurring in liquids, causing the combination or separation of atoms. In some cases a secondary reaction is observed, so that the atoms which were originally liberated by the current forms other compounds before they can be liberated at the electrodes.

LAWS OF ELECTROLYSIS.

1. The amount of chemical action is equal at all parts of the circuit; i. e., the chemical action is independent of the location in the circuit, provided that the current is equal in all parts.

2. The amount of an ion or atom liberated in a given time is proportional to the strength of the current.

3. The amount of an ion or atom liberated at an electrode in one second is equal to the strength of the current multiplied by the "electro-chemical equivalent" of the atom.

The first two laws mean that the chemical effect produced is proportional to the quantity of the current multiplied by the time, so that 10 amperes acting on a fluid compound for one hour will produce the same effect as 5 amperes acting for two hours.

There are certain facts which have been found to hold in all cases, but have not as yet been accepted as constant laws, viz: When the liquid contains a metallic compound in solution the metal is usually deposited on the cathode and the remaining part of the compound on the anode. Temperature variations of electrical conductivity and fluidity are identical for a given electrolytic solution, although temperature coefficients of fluidity and specific molecular conductivity are not as a rule identical, although the two sets of curves possess considerable similarity.

IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY.

Heretofore physics and chemistry were considered to be independent branches of science, but now they are considered to be very closely related and mainly through the action of electrolysis.

Electro-chemistry has taken great bounds in the last six years on account of its intimate connection with electricity and the arts.

Chemical industries are growing rapidly and electricity is entering more largely into manufacturing processes. Potash and soda in particular are made in this way, the electrical current constituting the principal agent in their production. Nickel plating is accomplished by electrolysis, also silver plating and the fine finish of beautiful bronze are the results of the same process.

Decomposition of salts by the electric current has been applied to important industries, which are classed as follows:

Electrotyping by means of which impressions of coins, wood engravings, etc., are reproduced. Electroplating by means of which a base metal, such as copper, is covered with a superior metal such as gold.

The reduction of metals from solutions of their ores, as in assaying ores.

The applications of the electric current to manufacturing chemistry are very important and numerous.

SUMMARY.

We owe it to Henry and Faraday that the electrical sciences were transferred from the chemical laboratory to the fields that they now occupy. Although electro-chemistry has largely been overshadowed by electro-magnetics, its progress has been no less substantial.

Henry and Faraday saw that electro-chemistry and electro-magnetics must each have its own sphere in order to attain their proper development. The mechanical devices that are necessary to the workings of electro-magnetics could never have been invented in a chemical laboratory.

The chief value of electro-chemical research lies not only in its commercial applications, but in its bearings upon the theory and practice of electricity. So that we see that these sciences exist not like so many distinct things, but they environ one another—there exists the most intimate connections among them. Heat and light, for example, are not now considered as separated things, but simply different manifestations of the same thing—electricity.

Prof. J. J. Thompson has recently revealed a particle of matter, 1-1000 the size of the hydrogen atom which was hitherto the smallest particle of matter chemists have recognized. This particle of matter discovered by Prof. Thompson has been called by some scientists the "electron," by others the "negative particle." This is possibly the basis for a new theory of matter.

The electron is the electric discharge divorced from its accompanying matter—it is the electron that flies with the velocity of light among the struggling molecules in the process of conduction through a wire and conducts our thoughts over hundreds of miles of wires. It would be a long but a beautiful story to tell about all of the wonderful discoveries and inventions that men have accomplished since the discovery of this wonderful electron. The X-rays, the connections between magnetism and light, the generation of the waves in the

ether that renders wireless telegraphy possible, the secret of the generation of light, all of these and probably many other forces in nature have for their foundation the electron which we know exist in all matter. The electron is the border line where force and matter pass into each other—the connecting link that binds all matter together.

HELLO!

There are said to be 3,000,000 telephones in the United States in use to-day. Nine years ago there were less than 300,000. In 1903 one thousand telephone companies were organized in the United States, over two a day.

The telephone is to-day not only a business necessity, but is becoming a social necessity as well. With increasing use the cost of installation grows cheaper, and is brought within the means of people of moderate income.

The house telephone brings the home in touch with the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker. The farmer is no longer isolated. He can talk with his friends in town and enjoy a social chat over the electric wire.

If the head of the family misses his train at night and is likely to be late at dinner, he can telephone the real head, so as to avoid trouble when he arrives. All this is as it should be. It makes life easier and more worth living.

DEATH OF A USEFUL MAN.

We sincerely regret to announce the death of General Secretary M. P. Carrick, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America. Mr. Carrick passed away on Sunday evening, May 8, at Lafayette, Ind. The cause of his death was erysipelas. His loss to the labor movement in general is second only to that of the Brotherhood of Painters. Mr. Carrick was a splendid writer, an indefatigable worker, and one of the ablest executives in the entire labor movement. He was a persistent fighter for the rights of his organization, but never attempted to take an unfair advantage of an opponent. He has gone, but his work for employes in the painting industry particularly will live for many, many years.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.

Salted whale meat is a Japanese delicacy.

The coal mine employes of Great Britain number 842,066.

There is one leper for every 500 of the world's population.

The Japanese in Hawaii now outnumber the native two to one.

The Irish exhibit at the World's Fair includes laces valued at \$2,500,000.

In San Juan, Porto Rico, there are five families for every two dwellings.

A map of Jerusalem in Mosaic, over 1,500 years old, has been found in Palestine.

A sheep eats seven hundredweight of grass in a year, a cow sixty hundredweight.

James W. Eldridge, of Hartford, Conn., owns the saddle that "Jeff" Davis used during the most of the war.

The Boers resent an attempt to take a Transvaal census. They consider it an intrusion into their private affairs.

A national convention of the organized employers is to be held in New York immediately after the Presidential election.

The first union label was used by the cigarmakers in 1880. Last year their union placed labels on 22,000,000 boxes of cigars.

Owing to depression in the glass industry, employers at Charleroi, Belgium, have combined to enforce a decrease in wages of their workmen.

Twenty-five tons of Mexican tiles of various designs were used in laying the floor of the Mexican National Pavilion at the World's Fair.

E. H. Smith, Jr., editor of the Benton (Mo.) *Bee*, who is only nine years of age, has been elected a member of the Missouri Press Association.

Tests will be made of various street railway appliances of the World's Fair by representatives of transit companies throughout the United States.

L. Bramsen, former minister of the Interior of Denmark, has arrived in San Francisco from the Orient on his tour around the world. He started from home last January, and will remain in this country two months.

The Archduke Joseph of Austria is building a splendid palace at Buda Pesth. He is in sympathy with the Hungarians, and has mastered their language.

Edward B. Wesley, the oldest speculator in Wall street, is 93 years old, but five days a week nearly all the year round he is found in his office watching the tape.

The output of coal in both France and Belgium last year was greater than ever before, that of France being 38,000,000 tons, and that of Belgium 23,000,000 tons.

When Queen Alexandra heard how the moles were destroying crops in Wales she ordered a moleskin muff. They became the rage, and the moles are nearly exterminated.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, after a season of close observation while chaplain of the United States Senate, says that members of Congress are a hardworking, public-spirited lot of men.

Aden enjoys the distinction of being the export market of four articles of commerce to which no other port can in any way be a rival. These four articles are aloes, civet, myrrh and incense.

Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, of the British Natural History Museum, one of the greatest authorities on bird life, has returned to England with some rare specimens from the Cayman Islands.

An American named Gay is practically king of an island of 70,000 acres in the Hawaiian group. He and his wife reign in kingly fashion over 100 natives. The Gay industry is sheep raising.

The discovery is said to have been made in England of a new spirit, "unlike either petrol or alcohol," and "not unpleasant" in odor, which is cheap and will take the place of petrol in running automobiles.

Prof. W. F. King, chief astronomer for the Canadian government, is preparing to undertake the resurvey of the Alaskan boundary in accordance with the recent award of the Alaskan Commission.

Prof. Alexander H. Phillips, of Princeton University, known as the discoverer of American radium, has accepted an invitation to attend the St. Louis Exposition and deliver daily lectures on the new element.

Palms 15 feet high flank the entrance to the grounds of the California Building. Two carloads of shrubs have been placed about the building, converting the grounds into a semi-tropical garden.

Pawnbrokers and bankers in Russia are suffering from the blows administered to them by the State Bank. The bank advances money on all kinds of goods at an annual interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The city budget of New York is greater than the combined budgets of any five other cities in the country. New York pays salaries to more than 46,000 persons, amounting to about \$55,000,000 a year.

A whole town in Ireland is to be sold at auction—Castle Martyr, in Cork County. It belongs to a count who needs money, and to raise it gives the inhabitants of that town a chance to buy the place they live in.

A lake containing fresh water on top and salt water on the bottom has been discovered on Kildin Island, Lapland. The lake rises and falls with the tide, and the salt water evidently comes from the sea by an underground channel.

The charitable institution in which William Waldorf Astor takes most interest is the London Cabmen's Benevolent Society.

It is said that Princess Christian, Princess Charles of Denmark and the Princess of Wales could earn their living as stenographers were it necessary.

As is doubtless well known, civet is one of the essential ingredients of nearly all the high-class perfumes made, so there is always a ready sale for it in the market. The Abyssinians put this civet in small cattle horns, which are packed in cases. It is sold by the ounce, the price ranging from 5 to 10 rupees (\$1.60 to \$3.24) per ounce, according to purity and color.

Members of certain syndicates in Germany refuse to buy materials from or sell goods to firms which purchase from abroad supplies which are produced or furnished by members of their own syndicates. This amounts practically to a boycott against firms which derive any part of their supplies from outside the syndicate and is a powerful weapon in combating the use of certain imported raw or half-finished materials.

The native oil field in the district about Wietze, in Northwestern Germany, is still being worked, but on a small scale. Sixty wells have been bored, of which 25 are active and produce from 15 to 18 carloads of crude oil per day.

The average age of the Japanese navy is lower than that of any other navy in the world. No one over 20 years old is accepted for enlistment. The average height is five feet four inches—less than the average height of any other navy in the world.

Martin T. Burke, of La Crosse, Wis., for many years a well-known business man of that city, and by marriage a cousin of General Grant, is the only survivor of the few men who were associated with the great soldier-statesman in the famous old leather store in Galena.

The highest judicial authority of the German Empire is vested in the Reichsgericht, a federal supreme court, established pursuant to the law of April 11, 1877, as one of the institutions resulting from the creation of the new empire, or confederation of states, after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71.

When the myrrh first exudes from the tree it is of a yellowish, whitish, buttery consistency that gradually hardens and assumes a reddish semitransparent color. It is used principally as one of the components of incense, and the best quality of it comes from the Somali country and lower Abyssinia, near Harrar.

The roaring heard when the opening of the ear is stopped is due to muscle contraction. Dr. W. E. Scott states that the stethoscope reveals no sound whatever in a muscle at rest, and that the sound when contracted varies with the different muscles. He believes the muscle sound may give the first indication of tetanus, serving also as an aid to diagnosis in other diseases.

An American match factory in Baden practically dominates that branch of industry in Southern and Western Germany. The Luxfer prismatic glass and American radiators are made in Germany by branch works of the home companies, and an American factory at Hanover supplies pneumatic brakes for the whole Prussian railway system.

The famous Snow telescope is to be moved from Williams Bay, Wis., to the summit of Mount Wilson, near Pasadena, Cal., where it will be in charge of Prof. G. E. Hale, director of the Yerkes Observatory.

The majority of United States manufacturers who are attempting to build up an export trade rely too much upon correspondence and the sending of catalogues, and these not always in the language of the country to which they are sent.

The "chromophone" was exhibited recently to an invited audience in a London theater. It combines the cinematograph and gramophone. Conversations and vocal and instrumental music, synchronized with the movements of the figures, accompany the pictures.

James J. Hill, the pioneer railroad king, has an aversion for telephones and never uses one when he can help it. He maintains offices in several cities, but none of them is equipped with that modern convenience so essential to the average business man.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert recently sent a characteristic reply to a neighboring land-owner, a jam manufacturer, who complained that his game was disturbed by the dramatist's dogs. Mr. Gilbert's answer ran: "If you want to keep my pickles out of your preserves you must put up a fence."

Edmund Cardona, Rene J. Pelletier and Emile Huener, three adventurous young men of New Orleans, are about to embark in a small boat from New Orleans for South America, where they will remain for six years prospecting for mineral deposits and other sources of wealth.

Miss Helen Gould says the memento that she prizes more than anything else she possesses is the flag which the sailors of the Raleigh voted to give to her in preference to the City of Raleigh. It holds a prominent place in her home at Lyndhurst. The American flag flies every day at Lyndhurst, from sunrise to sunset.

The five national banks of Denver, Col., make a showing equaling that of any similar group of institutions in the country. The total resources and liabilities of the five banks in March, 1904, were \$44,925,-

601.11; loans and discounts, \$14,311,049.65; individual deposits, \$26,487,861.52; lawful money reserve, \$5,484,955.86.

James F. Hyde, city treasurer, city controller, deputy collector of Lincoln, Ill., is claimed to be the oldest municipal officer, the oldest bookkeeper and the busiest non-agenarian in the United States. He is in his ninety-first year.

In the World's Fair Mines and Metallurgy Palace is exhibited the most wonderful collection of opals ever seen. They are shown in all stages, just as they come from the ground and in every stage of cutting and polishing. These opals, about 200,000 in number, come from the famous opal fields of Idaho, the richest in the world.

The Mexican International Railroad announces that arrangements have been completed whereby a line of freight wagons will be operated between Tepehuanes, the northern terminus of its branch line from Durango City, to Guanecevi, a growing mining camp of the State of Durango. This service was to be in operation on April 1.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Some men work overtime trying to dodge hard work.

After a man runs into debt he either walks out or stays in.

A distant relation is one who is rich and doesn't recognize you.

The wise man who has anything to say to a mule says it to his face.

It's a smart baby that understands the baby talk its mother indulges in.

There may be people smarter than you are, but, of course, they dodge you.

Quarrels of women seldom last very long. They understand the art of making up.

Preachers who marry for money are the only ones who get as much as they expected.

Sober second thoughts of a man are usually accompanied by a dark-brown taste and a headache.—*Chicago News*.

An old maid ought to be thankful that she doesn't have to sit up in the bed just before daylight and listen to a man explain why he tried to unlace his shoe with a button hook.

FRATERNITY.

You may talk of the man who is handsome,
 And talk of the man who is brave,
 You may talk of the man who is jovial,
 Or talk of the man who is grave,
 But the man who is worthy of friendship,
 And who finds every heart's warmest
 place,
 Is the man who will say to our back, boys,
 The same that he says to our face.

There are those who, with words sweet as
 honey,
 Will vow that they'll e'er be your friend,
 And that you are a trump and a hero,
 Whom they from the world will defend.
 But we often have learned to our sorrow
 That their heart held of truth not a trace,
 For the words that came back from the
 world, boys,
 Were not those they had said to our face.

Oh, give me the heart that forever
 Is free from this world's selfish lust,
 And the hand-clasp of friendship and love,
 boys,
 Of the man we can honor and trust.
 Though his treasure on earth may be
 greater
 Than ours, there is beauty and grace
 In a friend that's as true at our back, boys,
 As he seems to be when at our face.

And, no matter how humble the station
 He is filling in life here below,
 He's the one whom, in trouble, we cling to,
 And who hears first our sad tale of woe.
 His tears with our own will be mingled,
 As a balm for the pain or disgrace,
 And he'll say to the world at our back, boys,
 The same that he says to our face.

—E. L. IDE.

HOW TO MANAGE A WIFE.

A great many methods have been suggested as to the best way to manage a husband, but up to date no one has thought it best to guide the poor husband. The following will therefore be found the best way to manage a wife. It has never been known to fail:

Never contradict her. You are right, of course, nine times out of ten, and she

knows it, but to tell her so makes her always unmanageable.

Never oppose her. When she suggests that in the absence of the cook you get up and light the fire, do so at once, willingly and cheerfully. If she wishes you to walk the floor with the baby obey with alacrity.

Never deny her. Possibly she will exceed her allowance, but this is always your fault, because you are not man enough to support her.

Never be cross. When you come home at night, having failed once or twice during the day, or been insulted by a total stranger, or with a large powerful pain in the stomach, laugh it off, and conceal your real feelings.

Never tell her the truth. When she asks you how you like her new hat swear that it's the greatest thing for the money you ever saw. When she shows you her new gown, be lost in admiration. When she is cross and irritable, tell her she is an angel.

Never disagree with her. When she suggests that you have a cold and need a hot mustard plaster, grin and bear it. When she tells you she needs a change, tell her that you are glad she mentioned it.

Never interrupt her.

This is the only way to manage a wife.—
 Tom Masson.

A QUEER AND INTERESTING OLD ADVERTISEMENT.

Only a dozen years after Benjamin Franklin's famous discovery with the use of a kite that lightning is electricity, this advertisement appeared in the *Massachusetts Gazette*, March 7, 1765. What were these "entertaining Experiments" offered to the people of Boston "at one Pistareen a Lecture" by David Mason?

**A COURSE OF EXPERIMENTS
ON THE**

newly discovered *Electrical Fire*, to be accompanied with methodical LECTURES on the Nature and Properties of that wonderful Element will be exhibited by DAVID MASON, at his House opposite Mr. *Thomas Jackson*; Distiller, near Sudbury-Street.—To consist of two Lectures, at one Pistareen each Lecture.—The first Lectures to be on Monday and Thursday, and the Second on

Tuesday and Friday Evenings every week, Weather permitting.

OF ELECTRICITY in general
That the Electric Fire is a real Element,—That our Bodies at all Times contain enough of it to set an House on Fire,—That this Fire will live in Water,—A Representation of the seven Planets, shewing a probable Cause of their keeping their due Distances from each other, and the Sun in the Centre,—The Salute repulsed by the Ladies Fire, or Fire darting from a Lady's Lips, so that she may defy any Person to salute her,—A Battery of Eleven Guns discharged by the Electric Spark, after it has passed through eight Feet of Water,—Several Experiments shewing that the Electric Fire and Lightning are the same, and that Points will draw off the Fire so as to prevent the Stroke,—With a number of other entertaining Experiments, too many to be inserted in an Advertisement.

TICKETS to be had either at his House above or at his Shop in Queen-Street.

Some of the most astute antiquaries at Boston have been making a search for further information respecting the above, since the advertisement was resurrected a short time ago from the files of the Massachusetts *Gazette*, but there has not been any further information on the subject.

THE ELECTRICAL AGE.

The president of a great railroad system has publicly announced that the motive power of the near future on our trunk lines will be electricity, and steam engines will be worth only so much junk. The New York Central Railroad proposes to spend \$20,000,000 in equipping its suburban service with electric locomotives. In the republic of Switzerland a plan for gradually replacing steam locomotives with electric power is proposed, by substituting electric heating in the place of coal until the present locomotives are worn out, when they will be replaced by complete electric locomotives.

Pretty soon everything will be done by electricity—cooking, heating, lighting and locomotion. The business man will electrify his stomach by eating a breakfast

cooked on an electric stove. He will take his electric automobile to the station and board the train drawn by an electric engine for the city. He will ride to his office by the electric trolley. Here he will sit and work by electric light all winter, and have his bald spot cooled by an electric fan all summer. At night he will go home by the electric trolley and the electric engine, getting into his electric automobile, eating an electrically cooked dinner, spending the evening reading by electric light, and warming his toes at the open electric heater—in short, there will be no point in his whole life where the electrical fluid will not exercise an important influence upon his welfare, comfort and happiness.

Great is electricity!

AFFILIATE WITH CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS.

The tendency of local unions to hold aloof from the general movement is distinctly injurious. This is most marked in the refusal of local bodies to affiliate with central unions.

It is the plain duty of every local union to affiliate with the central body in its vicinity.

There are various reasons assigned by locals for not joining, but none of these reasons amount to much when viewed in the light of the serious reasons of affiliation.

Local unions do not consider the question as of much importance, while, as a matter of fact, it is of great importance. Apart from the matter of wages, hours and conditions of labor, all locals have interests in common. It is these common interests that come under the vigilance of the central bodies. These central bodies are links in the great chain of organization. Through them, the locals of different crafts are brought into touch with each other and are more closely related with the general movement. Instead of a distant relationship, there is a very close feeling between the different locals. This always means better organization and better results, especially during times of trouble.

Some local bodies are so selfish, exclusive or so swelled headed that they do not affiliate with central unions because they do not have to. They act on exactly the same

principle as the non-unionist who does not join a union because he does not have to.

We strongly object to the worker that will not join the union of his craft. The union benefits him. He gladly accepts all the benefits, but meanly refuses to pay his share of dues toward them. Yet, this is just what the local unions are doing that refuse to join central bodies. They are sharing the benefits, but refuse to pay their share of the cost.

They say it would not be to their interests to join the central union. The non-unionist says the same about the union. They say things are not run just to suit them—the non-unionist says the same. Some locals claim they cannot afford to join—the non-unionist has the same claim.

Again, they say it is all very well for other locals to join, but they can get along without it. The non-unionist applies the same rule.

It is the plain duty of every worker to join the union of his craft, and we condemn him if he does not. It is the plain duty of every local to join the central body in their vicinity, but are they as ready to condemn themselves? They are simply taking selfish or penurious advantage of the situation.

There is scarcely a single argument advanced by local unions for not joining central bodies that is not offered by non-unionists for not joining unions.

If the locals are justified in their stand, then the non-unionist is entitled to higher consideration than we have ever given him. There can be no better advice given to locals than to get away from that fencing-in spirit of localism.

Be a live factor in the general movement. When a local gets inflated with the spirit that it is the "real thing" and everything else connected with the movement is only a figurehead, it is a good deal like a toy balloon that sails proudly into the air, but goes to pieces when it bumps into some tree top or church steeple.

Refusal to join central bodies, on the ground that no gain to the local would follow, is an extremely narrow way of viewing the question. These central bodies are aiding the work of all national unions, and the benefits derived from this help by the

national unions is proportionately shared by all its locals.

If central unions did not do any more than the efficient service they are constantly doing in the interests of union labels, they would merit the affiliation and support of all local bodies, but, in addition to this important work, they are always active in the interests of organization; always ready to do that which comes within their province.

To be sure, the work of central bodies may not return immediate increase in wages, or reductions in hours of labor or beneficent changes in conditions, but their efforts are always aiding this work of all locals, and, when the final work has been accomplished, their part will not have been a small part.

The more members a local has and the greater degree of harmony prevailing, the more successful the local. The larger the per cent of all available workers that are organized into a local, the greater influence and power that local wields. So it is with central bodies; the more locals affiliated, the greater power and influence they wield in the interests of each and all locals.

A local union that refuses to ally itself with a central body until everything is just to its liking is in much the same position as the non-unionist, who refuses to join a union until he can dictate how the affairs of that union shall be conducted.

Local unions, join our central bodies. Make them strong and influential, and in this way you are making the great labor movement more powerful. Tear down every wall that separates you from the unions of other crafts.

The same arguments in favor of affiliating with central unions apply with equal force to affiliating with State Federations. —*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

SUIT AGAINST THE BELL TELEPHONE CO.

A suit has been started in Media, Pa., by the United Telephone and Telegraph Company to recover \$30,000 from the Bell Telephone Company for the alleged destruction of wires during the sleet storm of February 21, 1901. The United Company alleges that the Bell people cut the former's wires, entailing great loss.

FRIENDSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP.

BY GRANT GATLIN, LOCAL 336.

Two of the leading features of the present progress in the world are friendship and fellowship. They go hand in hand when it comes to making up a race of people who are useful in the world. To show friendship is the duty of every one, no matter what his position in life, or the position of those with whom he may come in contact. It is only performing duty when he complies with this demand, as it is certainly nothing more than courtesy to show friendship to every one and the first principle of true manhood is to exemplify at all times the noblest character and most genteel manner toward mankind.

If we neglect these principles, it will not be long until we will allow ourselves to drift into a channel that will be detrimental to ourselves, and to all those with whom we come in contact, because our own lives will be narrowed with selfishness, and consequently our influence will be such that it cannot be uplifting to any one. We owe friendship to every one, no matter what has befallen them or us.

As we reflect upon the idea of friendship it brings us to a realization of the fact that there should also be fellowship, of which friendship is one of the primary elements. As we look around us we see constant opportunity to apply the principles of fellowship by speaking a kind word to a friend in distress or doing something that will materially assist him in his efforts to move up the ladder of honor and fortitude. There is an inter-relation between man and man that should prompt each individual to look after the common welfare of all, and place himself in the attitude where he will be useful and beneficial under all circumstances. There is a duty to perform by each individual, and he who neglects that duty is falling short of the purpose for which he was placed in the world.

There is a constant demand for help along all lines; there is need for moral and intellectual development, as well as physical and financial, and unless we are doing our portion in all these lines we are not accomplishing the possibilities that are for us. Fellowship means more than a mere pas-

sive interest, which arouses us to a sense of responsibility and enables us to perform our obligations with willingness and for the mutual benefit of all concerned. It is altruistic in its nature and brings about results that could not be reached from any other source.

It helps us to realize that the race is made up of a common brotherhood, of which each of us is only a part, and entitled to only our due portion of the blessings which may be received from all sources. We realize that all men have a claim upon us in proportion to their needs and our capacity to supply them. We have all heard the old algebraic formula, "Ability plus opportunity equals obligation," thus showing that we are to ever be ready with a kind word or deed for our fellow-men. What a grand world this will be when the whole race once grasps the full idea of friendship. There will be no distress or sorrow, no dregs of poverty to be drained, no evil propensities coming forth from man to man, but all will dwell in harmony and unison.

The ethical problem to be solved to-day is that of fellowship and how to obtain it. There are many solutions to the problem being advanced, some of which are tangible. The church proposes to solve it through the medium of Christian work, which is certainly a laudable way. Fraternal societies propose to solve it by means of moral and social development, in which there is a desire to assist all with whom they may come in contact.

These two mediums are perhaps the most plausible, and are receiving the sanction of the men of leading minds.

They work hand in hand and their influence is much the same. The church goes with man through this life and extends into the great beyond to which we all look with most ardent expectations. The fraternal societies and unions give him substantial support in this life and help him to live a better life that he may be prepared for the world to come. These organizations, or elements, are essential to the best development of society, and will always be found useful, and, in fact, indispensable when we come to consider the fact of providing all the necessities which go to make up a well-rounded

life and provide for the future needs of the race.

Taken all in all, we are now in a much better condition to advance friendship and fellowship because of the fact that we have these various agencies, all of which are instruments to aid in accomplishing a great work. When in future years we take a retrospective view of the progress of the age we will find that these have been potent factors in all that has been done, and that without them there could not have been the improvement that had been made, and therefore the world is much better for their existence.

The demand of the age is for men who can conduct business and at the same time have a broad mind and a big heart that can be touched by the needs of his fellows, and thus aid them by his friendly and brotherly acts, which are animated by the thought of fellowship. We mingle with each other in everyday life. The school children on the playgrounds give us an example of true friendship and fellowship when they so earnestly take part in the games that bring enjoyment to each other; and here we see friendships formed that last throughout a natural life. What an elegant lesson there is taught in this and many other like instances; in fact, the whole world is built up on a plan of fellowship and if we live according to nature we will practice this noble precept, for everything in nature is so closely interwoven as to work in exact accord, and one thing is always necessary to another. Let us study the lessons that are so plainly brought out in the science of nature, and we will never fail to see the exemplification of this grand principle which appeals to us all with such great force.

As we reflect upon the situation we can see that the grand principles taught by church, the fraternal societies, the unions, and other organizations lead up to this one great head; that of true development of all faculties and of character building, which is firm as the rock of Gibraltar, and will stand as long as time shall last. It is only these elements that will tell for time and for eternity, and will serve to stimulate the human race to perform nobler deeds and acquire grander achievements.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, April 28, 1904.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH WAR SERVICE.

"To outwit the censor and to get the news are the essential points of a war correspondent," said Mr. Frank Z. Maguire, of London, vice-president of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company. "Newspapers have been spending vast sums of money to procure news in the far East, and it remained for the most conservative of all of them, the *London Times*, to enlist the services of wireless telegraphy. Two of the principal events of the war have been delivered ahead of other methods by wireless telegraphy. Messages from one to two columns in length are sent.

"Recently the *New York Times*, which also has our service, had three dispatches, in all over a column in length. I am informed that some 300 papers are being supplied. It must be pretty good work, for I notice that a foreign company is advertising that it has exclusive contracts with the *Times*, notwithstanding the fact that we hold the documents and are given proper credit, day by day, in most of the papers.

"During the bombardment of Port Arthur the reports were sent by our system from among the Japanese fleet while in action. In other words, as the bombardment was going on the news was being sent across the sea to Wei-hai-wei, over a hundred miles. Every detail was given and the report has been considered by newspaper men as a 'classic' in the annals of war reporting. The second event, which was the attempt to 'bottle up' the Russian fleet, was graphically described, and a column and a half were sent from Korea bay over a hundred miles at sea. Now here is a revolution produced, and when people are thoroughly awakened to what has really been done, Dr. De Forest will receive the great credit he deserves. It is also to be noted that in the bombardment the Japanese utilized wireless telegraphy for the directing of the fire. The heavy guns were over seven miles from Port Arthur. There were, however, placed on either side, several miles nearer the forts, vessels equipped with wireless telegraphy which directed the course of the firing. For instance, if the battleships which were firing at an exceedingly long range were landing shells too far to the right, they would be told by wireless to

change the course. This is a matter of history, and can easily be verified. The Japanese have equipped many of their vessels, and one of the government's representatives did us the honor of spending a week at our laboratory several months ago.

"The evasion of the censor has been accomplished in the instance, in this way. The station at Wei-hai-wei is in China on British territory. The dispatch boat *Haimun* is really traveling in Chinese waters. The correspondent may cross to Chemulpo (about 200 miles), go up to Seoul, which is thirty miles inland, get the news and not send a word until he is outside the three-mile limit beyond Chemulpo. When you come to consider that there were forty-five correspondents in Tokyo waiting to get to the 'front' and only a few were actually permitted to do so, perhaps you may realize what I mean when I say a revolution in war reporting has been produced by our system.

"General Greeley, the chief signal officer, told me recently in Washington that two government stations utilizing our apparatus (Forts Schuyler and Wright) had been working daily since installed, six weeks, without interruption, save one day when one of the station wires blew down in a sleet storm. That's as good as land service and we can practically work at thirty words a minute. We are also getting Buffalo from Cleveland daily, which is a distance of 182 miles, partly overland. I regard our overland developments as important as those at sea. When you can for a few hundred dollars connect towns fifty or one hundred miles apart it means business, and this is what we are prepared to do."

"Are you having any difficulty with interference?"

"No, we are not. The service in the far East demonstrates that point very satisfactory. The Japanese boats, as I have said, are equipped with wireless. They do not interfere with us. When we were having our government test in England there was another station utilizing a foreign system at work all the while. The English experts were much interested to listen and distinguished the different sounds. The reason why we do not suffer as do some foreign systems I know of is because we do not

use a tape recorder, but read from sound in the telephone. We therefore can readily distinguish our signals from outside vibrations that may come along. We have done good work, but have only commenced to show the possibilities of this invention."

THE I. C. S. SCHOOLS AT ST. LOUIS.

The International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., are represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by a handsome building. The structure faces the Plaza in the Model Village, which is one of the most interesting features of the Exposition.

The lower floor of the building is devoted to a public exhibition of the plans and methods of the schools, with specimens of the work of students. The second floor, furnished with all conveniences and comforts, is used as a postoffice, reading room, writing room, and, in fact, a rendezvous for I. C. S. students and their friends.

These schools have had a wonderful growth, and their history is unique. About 15 years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed laws requiring a great many officials in the coal mines to pass strict examinations. Many of these men were capable of performing their duties, but how to pass the technical examinations became a serious problem. Mr. T. J. Foster, now president of the schools, at that time editor of the *Colliery Engineer*, one of the foremost mining papers, conceived the idea of training these men, in the theory of their work, by correspondence instruction. He prepared a course in coal mining in the simplest language possible, but complete in every detail. The course met with immediate approval and success. In a short time a thousand students were enrolled.

To meet a demand for correspondence instruction, from men and women in other vocations, the International Correspondence Schools were founded in 1891. The best experts obtainable were engaged to prepare the various courses and direct the instruction. To-day the institution has 170 courses, and, in twelve years, has enrolled over 650,000 students in all parts of the world.

The simplicity that characterized the first course issued has been preserved in the

preparation of all subsequent courses. This feature has made the schools the leading exponent of correspondence education, its students being found in every walk of life.

The accounts of the rise of some of the I. C. S. students read like romance. Many of these experiences have been published in book form, and are exceedingly interesting. The book is entitled "1001 Stories of Success," and can be had for the asking.

LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

To Organized Labor, Greeting.

We take this means of calling your attention to a matter of great importance to us as an organization, and urge upon you the necessity of giving us your earnest support. The greatest obstacle we have to contend with is prison-made brooms and whisk brooms, made by convicts who are bound out by various States to the prison contractors. There are no brooms made by convicts in the State of New York, but the prisons of Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are flooding the open market with these goods that come into competition with the goods manufactured by free labor, and which can be sold much cheaper than those manufactured by legitimate manufacturers.

Amsterdam is the heart of the broom industry and most of the manufacturers are using our union label, and are helping us in every way to lessen this unfair competition. We beg your honorable body to appoint a committee to try and suppress the sale of prison-made brooms and create a demand for union label brooms and whisk brooms, and wait on the various merchants in your locality and induce them to sell nothing but the same.

We enclose a list of the manufacturers of this city who are using our label and of whom they can be purchased. Hoping you will not place this on file without granting our request, we remain.

Yours fraternally,

BROOM AND BRUSH MAKERS' UNION, No. 14,

JAMES DILLON, President.

ANDREW COLLINS, Secretary.

Amsterdam, N. Y.

THE INSIDE INN.

The visitor to the World's Fair walked timidly up to the clerk at the hotel desk and asked:

"Excuse me, sir; is this the Inside Inn? And, if so, is the proprietor of the Inside Inn in?"

"Yes," replied the clerk, with a far-away look in his eyes, "this is the Inside Inn, and you will find the proprietor of the Inside Inn outside by the inn's side. He has been keeping the Inside Inn for several weeks. He tells me that once when he took an ocean trip he couldn't keep his inside in, but that was inside information and he didn't intend it to get outside."

"All right," said the guest, "if this is the Inside Inn, we want to see its inside as well as its outside before we look inside any of the outside inns. If we like the Inside Inn's inside and outside better than we like the outside inn's outside and inside we may bring our things from outside inside and stop inside the Inside Inn. Because we won't have to go from the inside outside or come back from the outside inside when we're seeing the fair, but can remain inside or outside the Inside Inn, it being the only inn inside the grounds. The other ones are on the outside and furnish no more comforts for the guests' inside or outside than does the Inside Inn with exhibits close outside at the inn's side—that is, the Inside Inn's side. In—"

But the clerk had fainted and fallen inside the Inside Inn's desk and bellboys were hurrying with water for his outside and brandy for his inside, though in their excitement they got that which was meant for his inside outside and that which was for his outside inside.—S. W. Gillilan in *Baltimore American*.

The strength of a trades-union lies largely in its experience. No matter how long it may have been established the trades-union that cannot profit by the lessons of its past is no stronger than the organization of a day's growth. A tree grows upward in proportion as its roots grow downward. Experience is the root of trades-unionism, and memory the water that feeds the root.—*Ex.*

ELECTRIC SPARKLETS.

Electricity is to be used as the motive power for the grape crushers in Livermore, Cal.

The observation tower at Coney Island, which is 375 feet high, is to be illuminated by 33,000 electric lights.

The number of incandescent lamps to every 1,000 inhabitants is greater in Boston than in any other city in the world.

The first central station for incandescent lighting was built by the Edison Company on Holborn Viaduct, London, in 1882.

A bill was passed by Congress appropriating \$3,000 for an electric light plant for the Statue of Liberty, in New York harbor.

It is now stated that the Rowland Printing Telegraph system, which has been on trial for the past year in Italy will be adopted by that government.

The Venezuelan steamer *Lumbador* during the latter part of February laid a cable ten miles in length between Belle Vista and the city of Altigracia, Venezuela.

Governor Odell, of New York, vetoed the Niagara Power bill. He declared that the measure was universally disapproved in the State and that he received protests from all over the Union.

Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden has placed a bid with the Russian Imperial Government, on behalf of the National Signaling Company, for the construction of two wireless telegraph stations at Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

The general meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will be held at the St. Louis Exposition during the week ending September 17, at which no unsolicited Institute papers will be presented or discussed.

An English exchange states that a mechanical genius has invented an automatic magnet safety-lock for the doors of railway trains. When the train starts all the "carriage doors" lock automatically and cannot again be opened till the train comes to a standstill, when they unlock automatically. The inventor will not get rich out of royalties in this country.

In Vienna, Austria Hungary, telephone call boxes are provided with napkins, bearing the request, "Wipe if you please." The practice of wiping the mouthpiece of the transmitter is a sanitary precaution.

A supplemental report to be issued by the New Jersey State Board of Assessors shows that there are 70 trolley lines in New Jersey, with a total mileage of 980, and the estimated cost of equipment and roads is \$160,344,176.31.

The English technical papers announce that arrangements have been made for telephonic facilities between a number of large cities of England—including Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, and others—and a number of cities in France.

A dispatch from London states that the most recent returns show that the streets of the 118½ square miles of that city are lighted by 4,974 electric arc lights, 1,185 electric incandescent lights, 56,690 incandescent gas lamps and 18,248 flat flame gas burners.

Advices from South Africa state that a movement is on foot to electrify a section of the Central South African Railway between Springs and Krugersdorp, also some \$400,000 is to be expended in the construction of an electric lighting system at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg, published in several English newspapers, states that the Japanese, knowing that the Russians have been intercepting wireless messages, tried a clever ruse to deceive and harass the Russians. For several nights in succession, says the *Electrician*, London, they sent messages purporting to come from the Japanese Admiral ordering preparations to be made for landing, for sending fireships into the harbor, for attacking with submarines, and so forth.

A Paris correspondent of one of the London daily papers reports that wireless telegraph experiments are now being conducted from the Eiffel tower. The tower supports a copper rod 350 metres in height—that is, fifty metres higher than the tower. This forms the antenna of the station. It is thought that this high antenna will enable communication to be established at a radius of 250 miles around Paris, and consequently

with some of the French seaports on the channel, and even with the French squadron out at sea. Up to the present time, messages have been exchanged only with the forts forming the outer defences of Paris.

A special mouthpiece for the public telephones has been introduced in Germany with the object of avoiding the spread of diseases carried by the condensed moisture of the breath. A pad of a large number of disks of paper, with a hole in the middle, is inserted in the mouthpiece, and the upper disk of paper is torn off after every conversation.

The entire Ballston division of the Schenectady Railway, Schenectady, N. Y., will have an alternating-current equipment in order that a thorough service trial of a car equipped with alternating-current motors may be secured. The alternating-current equipment will be in addition to the present direct-current equipment which is the standard for operation of the Schenectady Railway. It is thought that by placing a car in regular service that the real value of the alternating-current apparatus will be developed.

President Roosevelt recently overruled a decision of Patent Commissioner Allen in a case in which Thomas A. Edison is interested, and directed that a hearing be given to Mr. Edison, which had been denied. It appears that Mr. Edison applied for a patent in connection with his storage battery, and that another inventor working along the same lines, it is alleged, was permitted to withdraw his application and insert in it the substance of Mr. Edison's claims. Mr. Edison protested and asked for a hearing, which the Commissioner refused to grant. President Roosevelt was appealed to and granted the request, but Mr. Allen will have an assistant attend to the matter.

According to an English contemporary, a Mr. Jorn Gell, of the New Zealand Postal Department, has invented a new telegraph tape perforator. It appears that the instrument, which is for use in conjunction with Wheatstone senders, is in the form of a typewriter, and that the depression of keys corresponding to the required letters automatically effects the correct perforation and

spacing of the tape. It is asserted that the saving in time which may be effected by the use of the new machine will be very considerable, a speed of 72 words per minute having been attained. The instrument may be worked by compressed air or electricity.

The production of high-frequency currents by means of the telephone has been exhibited by M. Ducretet before the French Physical Society, employing the loud-speaking telephone of MM. R. Gaillard and E. Ducretet. The microphone and the receiver were placed in circuit with a battery of about ten volts, so as to give a current of about half an ampere. By suitably regulating the distance between the receiver and microphone free oscillations were set up which could be maintained indefinitely, and these were increased in intensity by connecting the microphone and receiver with a metal tube.

The government has a contract with the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company of New York, for the use of its system along the chain of Great Lakes, and 35 stations will be established at important points. The entire service is expected to be in commission before next fall, the first link, that between Buffalo and Cleveland, already being in working order. One station will probably be at the Soo, another at Marquette, a third at Portage Lake (Keeweenaw Peninsula), and a fourth at Duluth, with the probability of a fifth between Portage Lake and Duluth, and still another between Marquette and the eastern end of the lake.

A LESSON IN UNIONISM.

A labor union is a partnership of individuals, in which the individual agrees to obey the rules and regulations, laws and constitution of said union, and to abide by the will and decision of the majority. This act, therefore, of the union became the acts of the individuals composing the union. An agreement entered into by the union is an agreement entered into by each individual composing the union, and he is morally and legally bound to respect it and live up to it.

Failure in keeping an agreement of the union inviolate by any member of said union should be met with severe punishment by the union.—*Labor Leader.*

A TYPE-PRINTING TELEGRAPH.

A new kind of telegraph printing apparatus, which was introduced in Berlin, Germany, last winter, combines the advantages of the exchange ticker with the telephone service facilities for intercommunication of the subscribers with one another and with the exchange. Dr. Mantler, director of Wolff's telegraph office in Berlin, has taken the matter up, and the apparatus used represents improvements on instruments constructed by Dr. Raps, of Messrs. Siemens & Halske, in 1899, according to the *Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser*, of Glasgow. Dr. Raps wished to devise apparatus which would enable large firms to communicate their telegraph messages direct to the nearest chief office, and to receive them likewise direct from there without the waste of time, which the use of messengers involves. The mechanical power for his printing apparatus was derived from springs, to be wound up at intervals. This is now got from an electric motor. When the spring is wound up sufficiently, two carbon disks are separated from one another, and the motor is thereby cut out. The disks are themselves turned, so that the contact surfaces are kept clean. The instruments are type-printers of simple construction; the printing magnet does not respond to the alternating currents which turn the type-wheel, and the latter is arrested when the current remains steady for a little while. By 1901 the apparatus had so far been improved by Stechern, as we see from the description which Adolf Franke gave before the Elektrotechnische Verein in December, that the telegraph department granted a concession. According to the agreement, the subscribers of the company enjoy the facilities above explained, and the company may further send group messages, as by the telegraph tickers. Since the apparatus must always be ready to receive and print a message, special switches had to be devised for these group messages. These switches interrupt any private communication which happens to pass, and, as long as group signals continue, a small incandescent lamp glows in every instrument. Messrs. Wolff circulate their political news and the stock quotations in this way. The telegraph department is by privilege em-

powered to take its wires along the public roads; the company has, however, to come to terms with the authorities as regards this point. Originally, currents of four volts and of eight milliamperes proved sufficiently strong to work the relays, but as the earth potentials amount frequently to several volts, the batteries of accumulator cells had to be strengthened to 12 volts, giving currents of 12 milliamperes. Metallic loop circuits are applied only when indispensable. The new instruments compete, of course, with the telephone, and the central offices are arranged like telephone exchanges.

TAMING THE THUNDERBOLT.

Ever since Franklin's kite was sent upon its famous flight, certain optimistic individuals have thought that this pretty experiment was the key to untold power and wealth. The tumult caused by a severe thunder-storm has evidently led them to believe that vast quantities of electricity are tumbling around in the upper air, and to render these available to man needs but some method of tapping the invisible reservoir. Now, Rowland said that the quantity of electricity taking part in a flash of lightning could be collected on a thimble; but the handling and restraining of this thimbleful of electricity present a problem which few electrical engineers would care to undertake. It is a great achievement to use the water at Niagara to drive a dynamo, but most of us would hesitate at the thought of employing a stream of rifle bullets for the same purpose.

However, some men seem to be more courageous. We are told in a recent dispatch from the West, that the electricity running wild above Pike's Peak is to be harnessed to drive trains on the cog road. It is said the Pike's Peak is the "natural grounding spot for millions of volts of electricity that would otherwise be dissipated over a large area." To make this inexhaustible supply available, a complete circuit of wire is to be erected on poles, each having at the top a "lightning rod designed to attract the electricity which plays about the peak so fiercely." The electricity thus collected will be conducted to a powerhouse and there transformed and stored.

It will then be fed out to the cars through a double trolley circuit, the return circuit being necessary to prevent the electricity from "grounding and thus burning out the motors." Unfortunately, the announcement of this great undertaking does not describe the method of transformation and storage, although the plans of the station and specifications which, it is said, are being prepared, should be most interesting reading. Another question is, what is to be done with the electricity which is continually drawn into the system? According to the announcement, great precautions are to be taken to prevent it from getting to the ground; but as it continues to accumulate in the storage department, a point must eventually be reached where something will have to "bust."—*Electrical Review*.

BROTHER BRENNAN'S WARNING.

As the May number of our WORKER completed the expense report of the Brotherhood for the six months in which we have been working under the new constitution, it gives us some idea of how it is going to work—that is, the financial part of it. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not wish to be misunderstood in the few remarks which I make on it. I have no desire to criticise the officers of this I. B. E. W., who are competent men for the positions which they hold, but from the showing of the past six months I do question the wisdom of the action of the last I. C. in placing so many organizers in the field at such great expense to this Brotherhood. Brothers, the constitution says the I. B. E. W. will pay the expense of the delegates to the next I. C. At the way things are going at the present time, can the constitution make good in what it says it will do? Let us see. There is at present in the treasury twenty-three thousand dollars, and we are gaining at the rate of about twelve hundred per month. There are yet eighteen months to elapse before the next I. C. At twelve hundred per month, which would be twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars, plus twenty-three thousand on hand at present, it would make forty-four thousand six hundred dollars that would be on hand at the next I. C.; provided, everything goes along as peaceably as at present. We have four hundred and sixty-three

locals in the I. B. E. W. at present, and each local is entitled to one delegate to the next I. C., while a great many locals are entitled to two and three delegates; but we will place the total delegation at the low estimate of four hundred and seventy-five. I think one hundred and twenty-five dollars would be a conservative estimate of the expense of each delegate, which would make the expense of the delegates to the I. C. the neat sum of fifty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars. I would like to have some brother who is good at figures show me how he could pay fifty-nine thousand dollars with forty-four thousand. Do you think the constitution can do it? It says it will. But, some will say, the I. B. E. W. will increase in the next eighteen months enough to make that up. The increase in the past six months does not warrant that belief. In the past six months there have been organized twenty-four locals in the I. B. E. W. We will estimate them at twenty members per local, which is high. That would give us a gain of four hundred and eighty members. Now, what did it cost to organize those twenty-four locals? Eleven locals were organized by members, other than the organizers, at an expense to the I. B. E. W. (according to the WORKER) of one hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-one cents, while the other thirteen locals, supposedly organized by the organizers, cost the I. B. E. W. close to ten thousand dollars, or over seven hundred dollars per local. Do you think that at that expense for organizing there will be a great surplus in the treasury after the next I. C.? Supposing that the I. B. E. W. can make good in paying the expenses of the I. C., what will there be in the treasury after the convention expenses are paid? The I. B. E. W. will not be in as good financial standing as it was at the close of the first year of its existence. Does any brother think that this condition of affairs would have a tendency to increase the ranks of the I. B. E. W.? Brothers, in my humble judgment, it would be a wise plan to devise some means whereby this would not occur. Even if the locals have to stand the expense of their delegates to the next I. C., and cut down expenses, let us put the I. B. E. W. on a good financial basis, where its numerical

strength and the large per capita tax which its members are paying entitles it to be. When we have established this it will be an easy matter for the organizers to gain new members, for they will come to us for protection when they know that we have the sinews of war to protect them with. I hope to hear the views of other brothers on this matter.

P. H. BRENNAN,

Press Secretary Local No. 44.

Rochester, N. Y., May 24, 1904.

IN FAVOR OF AFFILIATION.

It was a sad surprise to Local No. 103 to see the referendum lost on the matter of affiliating internationally with the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

We made up our minds that the matter never was thoroughly understood by the members of the Brotherhood generally. Comparatively few votes were cast anyhow. Now let's all wake up and see what the alliance really means, and reconsider the matter.

Local No. 103 has already sent a circular to every local in the I. B. E. W., requesting that they vote for a reopening of the referendum, and every mail is bringing such votes to us. We shall forward a big bunch to Washington in a day or two.

The alliance consists here in Boston of the bricklayers and stone masons, carpenters, electrical workers, elevator constructors, hoisting and portable engineers, hod carriers and building laborers, plasterers, structural iron workers, and plumbers. The painters, who ought to be in it, are not as yet locally, but are internationally.

This is the first time that all the important trades on a building have been joined into an international organization to work in unison for the common good of all. And we are accomplishing our object. We are getting agreements signed by the various contractors, who are thoroughly pleased by the spirit of the movement, as the agreement provides for the settlement of all trade disputes, raise in pay, or differences between men or trades and the employers, are to be settled by a board of arbitration.

All the trades have affiliated internationally but ours. What does that mean? It means that we have been asleep, and unaware of the importance of the great move-

ment inaugurated. It means that we do not realize that there are four trades whose charters give them a right to do work that our charter grants us, to wit: The gas fitters and fixture hangers, chandelier makers and metal polishers, elevator constructors, and stationary engineers. This, not to mention that the carpenters are claiming our moulding and cutout cabinets, the pipe trades our conduit, the gasfitters all the fixtures, and the engineers the right to run the generators and motors, and keep them in repair.

Electrical work is ours! We have got to fight for every inch of it, however. Has anybody got a better trade than we have? Everybody seems to want a slice of it, and when they get through, there will be little enough left for us.

Now, if we are internationally affiliated in an organization with the strength of the alliance, these matters will all be settled internationally, and locals will have to live up to such decisions.

There never was a time when great strength was needed as it is to-day. Parryism is abroad, with the idea of "opening" all the shops, as a first step toward turning all the union men out of a job, and cutting wages in halves, or less. The bricklayers, old and strong, battle scarred, but victorious, have realized the need of affiliation in a central body, and we are but children beside them.

The alliance is not a body in opposition to the American Federation of Labor; on the contrary, it is seeking to be known as the Building Trades Section of that body. It is working in harmony, along the same lines.

A few years will decide the fate of organized labor. It will not be decided by the amount of money and bribery or corrupt legislation working against it, but by the *manhood* and *solidarity* of the men who compose the unions.

The Structural Building Trades Alliance is a big step in the direction of presenting a solid front to the enemy. Let us not lose ourselves in petty issues, and local bickerings, but strive to strengthen our position in the trades union movement. Let us vote to affiliate with the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

BOSTON.

Extended Automobile Run.

Plans have been perfected for the big automobile run to the World's Fair at St. Louis, in which all the leading clubs in every part of the country are to participate. The New York section will leave New York City on Tuesday, July 26, 1904. The New England section will leave Boston one day earlier, on July 25; the Southern section will leave Baltimore on July 26; the central section will leave Columbus, Ohio, on August 4, while several intermediate and Western sections will start on the run on dates yet to be arranged. All of the sections east of St. Louis will meet at different points along the route. The New England automobilists will join the New Yorkers at Buffalo, the Southern section will meet the main body at Cleveland, while the central section, including individual automobile club runs from Indianapolis and St. Paul, will join the immense automobile army at Chicago on August 6. A World's Fair committee has been appointed to arrange for the reception of the visiting automobile host. This automobile run will be in every respect a club run, designed purely for pleasure. It will be under the immediate control of the touring committee of the Automobile Association of America. The new committee is: Augustus Post, chairman; Frank X. Mudd, Chicago; H. W. Smith, Syracuse; Charles J. Glidden, Boston; R. R. Scott, Baltimore. Two more members will be appointed to represent Cleveland and St. Louis. In addition to outlining the plans for this big run the directors accomplished several other matters of importance, chief of which was the appointment of a new racing committee. A. R. Pardington will remain as chairman for another year, and his associates will be William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Osborn Bright and S. M. Butler, of New York; William Wallace, of Boston; George L. Weiss, of Cleveland, and F. C. Donald, of Chicago. Two technical advisers to the committee, a new departure, were also appointed, A. L. Riker representing the American manufacturers and E. F. Birtall representing the foreign makers. The subject of taking control of autoboot racing was taken up, and a committee composed of Peter Cooper Hewitt and L. R. Adams was appointed to

report upon the advisability of such a step by the Amateur Athletic Association.

SAN JOSE.

Conditions in San Jose and vicinity are about the same as when I last wrote you. There are quite a number of buildings going up at present, but many of them are not being wired for electric lights. Nearly all the inside men are steadily employed, and once in a while a new man is put on. Line work is rather slack at present, the only firm doing new work is the telephone company. Should they start a new electric railroad there will be a few days' work for the fixer, but yet we have seen nothing tangible and looking to the early opening of such a scheme.

Brother Crowner recently resigned his position as city electrician and Brother Jack Gilbert has been appointed in his place. Brother Crowner will travel for a large electrical corporation. Brother Salzman is down from Redwood for a few days. Napoleon Copper has been appointed wire chief for the U. G. & E. Brothers Kitchen, Graham and Moore are in Santa Barbara for the Sunset.

The new schedule of the inside men of No. 250 will soon go into effect. The wages in all probability will remain the same, but several other important ones will be adopted.

We are to have our third annual picnic on the evening of June 11th. It is to be a moonlight affair and the interest the members are taking in the event augurs well for its ultimate success. San Francisco, Stockton and Sacramento, as well as visiting brothers, are invited.

CHAS. H. HARRISON.

DENVER DOINGS.

Local No. 121 is still in business and prosperous. We have made up our minds here in Denver to ask for the card, and a good, paid up one at that. If all brothers throughout the country would ask for the card it would advance the Brotherhood. For instance, take a fellow who is not a card man and every fellow he meets wants to know if he has a card, and tells him that all of the boys on the job are card men. It makes that fellow think he ought to have a

card, too. I have noticed good results from this method and don't forget to ask for the card throughout the world. The work in Denver is not very brisk at present.

S. H. PHILLIPS, F. S.

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

I think no mention has been made in the WORKER as yet of what sort of conditions have prevailed in Boston since our last strike.

Our first agreement expired October 2, 1903, and we were all ready for the contractors, with another. There was some misunderstanding as to the termination of the first, and they didn't want to consider the second, but on taking the matter to the State Board of Arbitration were advised to, and did. Out of several meetings grew an agreement which conceded some things to each side, but seemed fair to all.

Our conditions here now, are as follows: Forty closed shops, an agreement for \$3.20 for eight hours this year, and \$3.60 per day for 1905, the agreement to expire October 2, 1905.

Our members are under heavy obligations not to work for a non-union contractor, though some are employed in private plants and stores. This has been hard on the boys, as work has been slack all winter, and has picked up very little yet. I am happy to state that very few have had to be "trimmed" for "scabbing it." One or two horrible examples were enough.

Business is dull in all the building trades, and it promises to be a poor summer. Don't come this way, brothers, as there are about 30 loafing here now.

HENRY R. THAYER, B. A.

CLEVELAND TROUBLES.

The situation in Cleveland at the present time is far from good. The electric light job is bad. On May 2 the job was pulled on account of the importation of unfair labor. This company has been acting queer for some time. They have been always ready to find fault with some of the members working for them. Some small petty case of trouble they would make mountains out of. Imported men were brought here from New York State. They were pro-

cured by a party who at one time held a high position with this company. Up to the present time there is no signs of settlement. Vice-President Allman was on the ground, but could accomplish nothing. Local No. 39 has settled down to make this fight, and we also intend to win. Their construction work is at a standstill. All the striking members are being paid strike benefits from the local treasury. And they are also doing active picket duty. They have had a few conferences with the officials of the Illuminating Company, but like all the rest, they put themselves up as martyrs. They want the men to work, but they must come as individuals, and make application for a position. While they claim they will run an open shop, they have secured three scabs since the 2nd of May. The most amusing incident is that those who stood cuts in their wages and then the reducing of them in positions, have taken to wearing dark-colored eye glasses (or spectacles), so they cannot be recognized by their former friends. And then the question repeats itself, "Why do we organize?" The 'phone companies are doing some work, and the Cuyahoga has a large delegation at work at present. Local No. 39 will hold its annual picnic on July 4 at Hahan's Grove.

MANAGER.

ABYSSINIAN TELEPHONES.

At the present time there are nearly 800 miles of telephone wires in Abyssinia, and enough more are being stretched to bring the total length to nearly 1,800 miles by the end of this year if nothing happens to stop operations.

An American engineer who laid out many of the routes and helped to install the first few hundred miles of wire, under contract with the Abyssinian Minister Jig, who initiated most of these improvements, says:

"There wasn't a thing that weather, man or beast could do to us that wasn't done. Tremendous rainfalls were the first source of damage. The water would literally pour out of the sky, and when the 'shower' was ended we had the pleasure of going over miles of line and resetting poles that had been washed out of their places by young floods.

"Scarcely had we begun to erect the poles

before we found that they were falling again, mysteriously, as it seemed. Then we saw that we were up against the termites. As soon as wood was placed into the ground they were at it. You can see acres and acres of land in parts of Abyssinia that are as well cropped as if some one had gone over them with a giant lawn mower. That is the work of the termites.

"Immediately after discovering this we ceased to erect wooden poles and used iron ones. Then man began his work. The natives saw great uses for the beautiful round iron posts, and whenever we had moved on a few miles they would sneak up and tear them out. Finally King Menelik had to send messengers throughout the country proclaiming that extreme punishment awaited any who touched the telephone plant.

"Now that the wires are up and men leaving them alone, there is constant damage still. The monkeys of Abyssinia have discovered that they make magnificent trapeze wires, and they swing on them and play with them till they come down. The elephants, too, destroy a lot. They have found the iron posts very nice to lean against and to scratch their sides on, and as they were put in to support wires and not elephants, a few give way every day in the elephant regions.

"Inanimate nature also is at work continually to bother the telephone superintendents of Abyssinia. The jungle grows so fast that hardly a day passes in which it isn't necessary to send out a party to cut away some of it where it has reached to the wires. The worst trouble is from the huge creepers that grow over all the trees. They fall here and there all the time, especially after heavy rains. And when they drop over a telephone wire they either break it or else they conduct the current into the earth."

THE IRISH SOLDIER.

A group of veterans were telling stories at the Allyn House last evening, and one of the number related one about when his regiment was down in Northern Virginia. He said:

"We were sitting around the campfire one night, and for lack of anything else to talk about, we began to tell what we'd do if we

had a lot of money. One soldier said if he had a pile of money, he'd spend it all for tobacco; another said he'd get out of the army and go to Europe; one said he'd buy a yacht, and everybody had some special object in view on which to lavish untold wealth. An Irishman in the party sat smoking his pipe, and didn't seem to have much to say about it. One of the boys asked him what he would do if he had a lot of wealth.

"Well, Oi'll tell yez phat I'd do moighty quick. Oi'd hire a substitute, and Oi'd go to New York, and Oi'd put up at the biggest hotel in the city. Oi'd order about three pounds of phorterhouse steak, and Oi'd have it smothered wid about a pound of butther, and Oi'd have the foinest feed of me loife. And thin, begorra, Oi'd buy a New York newspaper, and go out in the hotel office, and sit down, and put me feet up on the winder, and look over me paper, and say, 'Oi wonder why in hell the army don't move.'"—*Hartford Courant*.

A TELEPHONE TEST.

The telephone bell in an uptown residence rang a few evenings ago and a young woman who was expecting a call, rushed to answer it, being sure that one of her admirers had called her up.

"Is this —?" demanded a voice, repeating the number of the 'phone in question.

"Yes," replied the girl.

"Well," continued the voice, "we are testing the wire. Will you please draw a long breath and say very plainly, 'I will be good?'"

She obeyed. "I will be good," she said.

"A little slower and a little more distinctly, now, please."

"I—will—be—good," said the young woman, trying her best.

"No, that's not right at all," corrected the voice. We must fix that wire, I guess. Now, make one more extra effort and say it again."

The girl caught her breath. "I will be good," she shouted.

"You will, will you?" laughed the voice. "Well, I'm glad to hear you say so. You were decidedly unpleasant the last time I called."

And just then the man at the other end of the wire "rang off."

Now the young woman is trying to discover just which of her admirers played such a detestable joke on her.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WINNING A SUIT.

A suit for \$20,000 damages against the Westmoreland Light Company of Greensburg, Pa., was brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan for the death of her son, Brother William G. Morgan, of Scranton, Pa., who was killed September last on a telephone pole in the city of Greensburg by coming in contact with a cross arm brace that was charged with 2,200 volts by a wire belonging to the above light company.

The suit came to trial Monday, May 23, and lasted until Thursday, May 26, the jury being out all night, and not being able to agree (some of them, I am informed, were in favor of giving her the full amount), asked the court for instructions, and were instructed as follows: Mrs. Morgan being 67 years old, and having about ten years to live, according to the tables of expectancy, it having been testified that her son gave her \$30 per month, that their verdict should not exceed \$3,000.

Brother Morgan being the sole support of his widowed mother, Local No. 379 felt as though they should take charge of the case, and we naturally feel proud of the good fight we have made, in the face of terrible odds—namely, the light company having five lawyers and two so-called experts, who were willing and did give such testimony as would benefit the company and help to defraud this poor woman out of that which she was rightfully entitled to from the death of her son, whose death was caused by gross negligence on the part of the light company having poor and dangerous construction on their lines. On the morning of September 16, 1903, Brother Morgan, who was in the employ of the Federal Telephone Company of Greensburg, climbed a pole belonging to the above company, and while climbing up he caught hold of a cross arm brace, which was charged by a 2,200-volt wire, the wire being on the back of the arm on two No. 4 porcelain knobs and had burned into the carriage bolt which held the brace on the arm.

Shortly after his hand grasped the brace one of his lower limbs came in contact with a ground return telephone wire, burning him severely on his limb. He then fell forward and received a terrible burn diagonally across the breast, by reason of falling against the charged brace, and still being in contact with the grounded telephone wire, death was instantaneous. Brother Morgan's hand was not burned and the light company's so-called experts tried to prove that he could not have been killed as was testified above or his hand would have been burned. They also tried to prove that 2,200-volt wires on No. 4 porcelain knobs and on the same arms as telephone wires was good construction and in use in all the large cities of the country, it being more desirable than to have them on separate arms and double petticoat insulators. They also tried to prove that had Brother Morgan been killed, as was testified by his brothers of Local No. 379, that his hand would have still grasped the brace after death had ensued. These so-called experts made so many rank and unjust statements that the lawyer for Mr. Morgan in his closing argument branded them as lies and perjury.

Local No. 379 begs to give thanks to all of the brothers and a few who were not brothers for the assistance that they gave us in such a noble cause, as also thanks to Brother S. R. Scheirer, of Local No. 5, who came to assist us so willingly and stayed with us during the trial, rendering valuable assistance in defeating the unfair evidence that was given by the light company's so-called experts.

M. McLAUGHLIN.

Greensburg, Pa.

THE BOTTOM OF THE SCALE.

You may find honesty among thieves, truth among liars, and wisdom among fools, but you'll never find a spark of manhood, womanhood or principle in the confirmed back-capper—the little measly chump who avails himself of your turned back or takes refuge behind closed doors to besmirch a character too high for him to emulate. The liar may chronicle the truth by mistake, the fool may say wise things by accident, but such a fellow will remain the same unprincipled and contemptible cur.

Reports From Grand Officers.*(Continued from page 16.)*

After two conferences, one in morning and one after lunch, company refused to work Smith on ground or pole by himself and Brother Sullivan stating he would get after them in another way, I left, going as far as Akron, where I stopped over night. Next morning I went to Massillon, Ohio, where No. 35 is having a fight with both telephone companies. The Bell Company has been on the unfair list since last fall, and the Independent Company agreement having expired the 1st of May, they refused to sign or enter into a verbal agreement for next year to employ none but union men. Wages and hours are satisfactory, but manager wants an open shop, after they have had a closed one for four years.

With one of the brothers we visited manager of company. He had no reasons nor any excuses to offer why he wanted open job. He said the men he had working were good men and had always done their work. Just about the time the old agreement expired the company did discharge two brothers, the R. S. of local, who had worked for the company nine years, and the president, who had worked four years, and the manager of the company made the remark that since these two brothers were not working they would not have enough members to keep the local together. In this he is mistaken, as brothers don't intend to leave city for some time to come, and as Central Trades Body, which is a good one, offered in every way possible to assist No. 35, I gave my approval to make a fight.

After a conference with the manager, we went over to Canton; had a talk with president and R. S. of No. 178, notifying them of trouble in Massillon, and telling them to refuse to do any work in the jurisdiction of No. 35 for Independent Company, as they own both exchanges.

From there to Cincinnati, where one of the largest contractors, Mr. Devere, has an injunction against officers of No. 212; met B. A. and members of No. 212, who refused to work after injunction papers were served.

Have another case in this city where four brothers refuse to stand with the majority,

but listen to the employer and continue to work, where if they were loyal to their obligation, they would have discontinued to work until a satisfactory settlement was arrived at.

By these brothers continuing to work and work with and instruct non-union men it is making the employer a little harder to effect a settlement with than if he had no one to rely upon.

It is impossible to express any opinion just now, other than that No. 212 will stand for nothing only what majority of members think fair.

Attended meeting of No. 235 last Thursday; had the largest attendance of linemen I ever saw in Cincinnati; opened their charter for thirty days, and look for a good increase in membership in that time.

E. P. ALLMAN.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 1, 1904.

Fourth Vice-President.

The 1st of May found me mixed up in the strike in Sheffield, Ala. I stated in my last month's report that it was a case of freeze out, and as the local did not follow the constitution, consequently could receive no financial aid from the grand office, and they could not hold out. I had to leave before the strike was off, but have a communication from there stating the strike was off without the increase, but the men put back to work. I also have a communication from Savannah, Ga., stating they had won a complete victory there with the inside contractors. On the 7th I received a telegram to come to Atlanta, Ga. I went there and received a letter that Brother McNulty would not be there until the 10th, and later received another that it was impossible for him to get there until the 20th, and as we were coming there to meet General Manager Gentry, of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, in regard to the agreement we have with them and that they were not living up to it at Columbus, Ga., so on the 13th I went to Columbus, Ga., to visit that local and also to pick up what data I could in regard to not living up to the agreement. I gave a meeting on the 14th in Columbus with fair attendance. Some of the members seemed to think it was more important to call on their lady

friends. I gave them a talk which I hope will do them some good. On the 15th I returned to Atlanta, Ga., and as the inside men were not organized there and after talking with several I concluded it would be best to organize an inside local, so on the 16th I called an open meeting, with the result of getting a local, No. 78, inside wiremen, started. As it was a bad evening, there were only a few out, and then for the rest of the week I saw all the men working, both inside and outside, and on Wednesday, the 18th I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 84, with good attendance, as the outside men are well organized in Atlanta, for they have some hard-working and stanch union men there. Three months ago they had only enough for a quorum, and to-day they have over fifty members. If all brothers will get out and work we can soon be the same as Atlanta. Under the good of the order, the following were speakers: Brother George Alwell, Brother Johnson, Brother Goodlove, and myself. In all we had a splendid meeting. Brother McNulty arrived on the 23d and on the 24th he and I went to call on General Manager Gentry, and layed our grievance before him, and he said he would take it up with his local managers. We stated to him that he was not living up to the agreement at Columbus, Ga., and he had not granted the nine hours at Mobile, Ala., Norfolk, Va., and Richmond, Va. He stated he would see that it was lived up to. He then stated we had broken our agreement at Charleston, Va., and Tampa, Fla., and if the men were out at those places, Brother McNulty or myself had never been notified. So now we must live up to our constitution at all times and all locals must follow Section 9, Article III of the constitution. On the evening of the 24th I installed Local No. 78. We had a good attendance and Brother McNulty was with me, and we had a splendid meeting, fairly attended. There is plenty of inside work in Atlanta, but they pay all the way from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day, with the last figure the more scarce. I found the Standard Tel. Co. there doing business with a lot of boys, and a few good men, but they have declared against the union, and as fast as we get them they are discharged and told

why they are letting them go. Brother McNulty and I called on the superintendent and he stated he did not want all union men, and we could get no satisfaction out of him. On the 25th I came to Memphis, Tenn. Inside men were out for an increase, as their old agreement had run out on the 11th of the month. They were putting up a good fight, and were holding the contractors down to a few helpers. After looking over the situation the committee and I called on all contractors. They all wanted the open shop, so I saw all of them and got them all to come to a meeting. Brother McNulty came to attend the same meeting, but with no results. They declared themselves for an open shop. On the 31st one of the large shops came back with an agreement, which we rejected, as we would be signing our life away to consider it. We intend to fight them to a finish. All inside men, stay away until future notice. They have declared they would fill the city with scabs.

DALE SMITH.

Memphis, Tenn., June 1, 1904.

Fifth Vice-President.

The "lockout" of all building trades in this city has been the means of drawing representatives of the various trades organizations to this city during the past month. The fight has been waged with probably less demonstration than any that has taken place in recent years, although it is recognized as having been one of the most important in the Middle West. The Parryites have done everything that could have been done to stamp out unionism in this place, but, as they took the aggressive in the start, we have allowed them to retain this position through it all, with the result that the Business Men's Association that did exist here, is about a thing of the past, and the business man with judgment has had a dose of Parryism that he will not forget soon.

We have made every effort to secure at least a conference with the Electrical Contractors' Association, but up to the present time we have not been successful in getting them together.

I have talked with them all individually, and they promise to get together, but scat-

ter like sheep at the sight of us as a committee. I think that the boys here have made a noble fight, as they have received but little support from the other organizations. Each and every trade is seeking to feather its own nest, without regard for their sister organizations, with the result that the electrical worker has received the brunt of the blow. We have started a co-operative shop, and are prepared to handle all the work we can get, and we are making them grit their teeth, I assure you.

✓ On the 9th I went to Marshalltown to attend the meeting of the Iowa State Federation of Labor. As I had issued a call to the locals in this State and Nebraska previous to this I was able to meet quite a few of the boys, although not as many as we expected. We at this time formed the Iowa-Nebraska conference of electrical workers, selected officers, etc., and I would like to see every local in the State affiliate with this, as we need your membership and you need the support of the others. At this time I believe the men in the North Central Interstate Conference are on the verge of trouble, so the outside men will please take note.

Inside men, keep away from Chicago and Des Moines.

F. L. WITTERS.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 31, 1904.

Sixth Vice-President.

On April 30th I went to Fort Worth, Texas; attended open meeting and smoker given by No. 156. There were quite a number of ex-members there. Also members of Locals Nos. 188 and 69 of Dallas were present, and Brother Robert G. Wright, better known as Old Crip. The smoker was a grand success. Everyone seemed to enjoy himself. I think Local No. 156 will receive good results from it. I returned to Dallas on May 7th, and on the 11th I went to Waco. Met most of the boys of No. 72; found that there was quite a lot of work to be done there in the way of organizing, but after talking the matter over with some of the brothers, we came to the conclusion that we could do more good a little later on, so I promised them that I would return and assist them when they were ready. I then went to Temple,

Texas, and found Local No. 158 in very bad condition, and the few brothers who were left there were very much disheartened and almost ready to give up the charter. But I soon talked them out of that and am glad to say that before I left we succeeded in getting several applications, and the boys fitted them up a hall and started to doing business once more. While I was there they elected officers to fill the vacancies that had occurred, and I had the pleasure of installing them. I am confident they will pull through all right now. The prospects are good for them getting some more members, as the work had just begun on the Interurban road between Temple and Belton. The foreman who had charge of the line work gave me the assurance that nothing but card men could work. He had been a card man, but had gotten in arrears, but promised to straighten up and put his card in No. 158. On the 17th I went from Temple to Austin; arrived at Austin on the morning of the 18th; had a called meeting of Local No. 115, with good attendance. Found the local in good condition, everything organized with the exception of the Bell Telephone Company and the station men. The conditions in Austin with the Bell Telephone Company are just about the same as they are throughout the State. Just as soon as we succeed in bringing one of their men over he is layed off indefinitely. So that makes it very hard to reach them. On the 19th, accompanied by Brother Felton, the president of Local No. 115, I visited the electric light plant to see what we could do in the way of organizing the station men. We failed to get any applications, but all of them talked very favorably and said they would come in pay day, and I am pretty sure they will. I went to San Antonio on the morning of the 20th and found Local No. 60 in good condition with the exception of a couple of open shops. While I was there Brother Brodrick, president of No. 60, and myself called on the contractors running these shops to see if they could be induced to sign up and run closed shops. While we did not come to an agreement then, I think they will come across all right—one of them in particular, as they have some large jobs on hand and will need some good men to do the work,

which they cannot get unless they do sign up. I am sorry to see that the A. L. U. are trying very hard to get a hold in San Antonio, but glad to say that none of the electrical workers are taking a hand in it. I met Brother Scott, of Dallas, an executive officers of the painters and decorators, there to investigate the matter. I am sure if there are any of his organization interested in it he will soon show them where they are wrong, and put them on the right track again. On the 22d I left San Antonio for Houston. Arrived in Houston on the morning of the 23d. Met quite a number of the brothers of Local No. 66. On the night of the 24th we had an open meeting and smoker. All the non-union men were invited, and I am glad to say that the hall was crowded, the non-union men being well represented. There were a number of good talks, after which the refreshments were opened up, and everyone ate, drank and had a good time. I am confident No. 66 will receive good from the meeting, for all the non-union men that were present talked very favorably, and most of them are ready to come in, as soon as they can get the financial part fixed up. The local was having trouble with one of the shops. So I called on the firm and made arrangements for them to meet with the grievance committee, which the contracts the local has with all the shops calls for, three journeymen and three contractors. So I notified the committee. Our part of the committee and the men whom the grievance was against were there, but for some cause the contractors failed to appear. So we had to postpone the meeting until the next afternoon, and every one concerned was so notified. When the time came for the meeting all were present and the grievance was taken up. After hearing both sides of the case the committee made a proposition to the firm against which the grievance was held upon which they would be able to get straight. They virtually accepted the proposition, but asked to be allowed until noon the next day to give a definite answer. I am confident they will accept the proposition, for they cannot afford to make a fight. They would not only have the local to fight, but would have to fight the rest of the contractors. When

that shop is straightened out the local will have contracts with every shop in the city. And I wish to commend the local and the contractors for the way they do business. When they have a grievance come up they call their standing grievance committee together and settle in a business-like way. If all the contractors would treat with their employes that way, conditions would be much better for both parties. On the morning of the 27th I went from Houston to Galveston. My train left early and I failed to hear the answer of the firm which the grievance was against, but I have no fear but that they will come around all right. I arrived in Galveston at noon on the 27th, and found Local No. 124 in a very bad condition, the result of a long struggle against the open shop proposition. They were out for twelve months, when they got two shops to sign up. The 27th was No. 124's regular meeting night. But after an effort to get them up, there were not enough present for a quorum. So I talked to what few were there, and had them appoint each a committee of one to get the members that were not there up to a meeting for the next night. The next day one of the brothers and myself went around to all the companies to see if we could get some of the men interested. The first place visited was the Bell Telephone Company. They gave us the marble heart. Of course, we did not expect anything else from them, but we did not want to slight anyone. We visited the city light plant, talked to the men, and the foreman. He said he would talk it over with the men and if they wanted to come in he would come with them, so the chances are very good for getting the whole bunch, for the men talked very favorably. That night we had a meeting, which was well attended. I talked to them under the head of good of the union, gave them some advice, and I think the members will take hold and build the local up again. This morning I had an interview with the foreman of the street railway, an ex-member of No. 124, and tried to get him to come back in the local, but he had a sore spot, and I was unable to do anything with him. I left Galveston this afternoon for Beaumont. I wired the presidents of both No.

221 and No. 308. I thought they would meet me, but failed to see either of them when I got here. As I had to get to work on my reports I have not tried to find any of them. Local No. 308 meets to-morrow night, so I will be with them.

J. P. CONNOR.

Beaumont, Texas, May 30, 1904.

Seventh Vice-President.

My last report was written from San Francisco, on the 27th of April. I stated at that time that I had been to Stockton to try and straighten out matters, so as to prevent a sympathetic strike. I thought at that time that I had settled the point at issue, and was surprised on receiving a letter on Friday, the 29th, which requested me to go on the ground. The Federated Trades had passed a resolution the Tuesday previous which requested the teamsters to place a boycott on the Transfer Company, which was hauling goods for the Holt Company. They, the Federated Trades, were to hold a special meeting that night. The teamsters and longshoremen were also to hold special meetings. On receipt of the letter, I went to a telephone and called Brother Lee, who is the vice-president of the Federated Trades Council and president of Local No. 207, and advised that under any circumstances he would not stand for anything that looked like a sympathetic strike. I caught the 4 o'clock train that afternoon and arrived in Stockton at 7:45 p. m., where I was met by the president of the Federated Trades Council and Brothers Lee, Dan Cunningham and Billy Small. We went directly to the headquarters of the Building Trades Council, where we met Brother Barnhardt, vice-president of the State Building Trades Council. After consulting with these gentlemen in regard to the condition, I, in company with the president of the Federated Trades Council, called on the teamsters and addressed them. From there we went to the Federated Trades Council, who in turn appointed a committee to accompany me to the longshoremen's meeting. I went over the ground I had covered when there before, and told them that if they wished to place a legitimate boycott on the people already referred to, we would go the limit,

but as our men had an agreement with the light company, we would not pull our men off. Brother Lee rendered me able assistance; and, as we were backed up in the stand we had taken by the Building Trades Council, everything was straightened out. I returned to San Francisco the following day. The State Federation of Labor has since sent a communication to Stockton, indorsing the position taken by me. April 30th, Brother Culver, of Local No. 116, of Los Angeles, reported that an agent of General Manager Chapman, of the United Railway Company, of San Francisco, was trying to get linemen to go to that city. I immediately began to send men who are good card men to the office of the company in the Rialto building. My reason for doing so was that if they undertook to lock our men out we would be in position, whenever we wanted to, to strike the job. On the 3d of May, I attended a meeting of Local No. 151, after which I attended the meeting of the Car Men's Union, at which Mayor Schmitz brought in the conditions on which the company was willing to work for another year, which were accepted unanimously by the car men. Having received a communication from Sub-Local No. 1 of Local No. 6 to come over to Oakland, as there were several matters which required my attention, I went there on the 5th. Attended their meeting that night, and had them to appoint an organizing committee to canvass the territory covered according to the agreement between them and Local No. 6. As there were other matters that required attention, at my request they appointed a committee to meet the Advisory Board, which was held on the 7th.

As the Citizens' Alliance, through an individual, by the name of Rynal, had entered suit against the San Francisco Labor Council and Locals Nos. 6 and 151 of the I. B. E. W. for \$25,000, for conspiring to prevent him from making a living, I sent Mr. F. V. Myers, our attorney, to the courts to look over the complaints, and instructed him to look out for our interests. I, in company with Brother Worthington, called on the Commissioners of the Department of Electricity in regard to a non-union man employed by them. They agreed to see that

he should not do electrical work. I also went before the Iron Trades Council and requested that they appoint a committee to act with a committee from the Advisory Board to draw up an agreement between Local No. 6 and the sub-local, which is to affiliate with the Iron Trades Council. Brother Rush, of Local No. 6, and I went before the Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, and they agreed to affiliate with the Brotherhood. On the 12th I left San Francisco for Los Angeles, where I arrived at 10:45 p. m., having taken the 8 a. m. train from 'Frisco. I thought I was getting into town without anyone knowing anything about it, but was met at the train by Brother Jack Walters, our old friend, formerly of the Executive Board of the Western Conference, and Brother Culver, of Local No. 116, the Executive Officer of the Pacific Council of this District, who brought me to the meeting of Local No. 61, which was in session. During the week I attended the meeting of the Building Trades Council. I also attended the meeting of its Executive Board. I appeared before the painters, who held a special meeting, on the following Sunday. This town is certainly on the bum as far as unionism is concerned; but we are bound to win out, as the men who are in the ranks have the right spirit. Monday, the 23d, Brother Culver and I left Los Angeles on the steamer *Santa Rosa* for San Diego, where we arrived on the morning of the 24th. We intended to put in a sub-local to Local No. 61, as the information we had received before going there led us to believe that the electrical workers of San Diego were composed of the floating population. There had been a local there before and the charter had been sent back after the floaters had left town, for want of members. We made a shop-to-shop and house-to-house canvass of the town and managed to get between twenty-five and thirty men, who are permanently located there; and, as they desire to have a charter of their own, we, after having held two meetings in my room, made out an application for one and sent it on to the general office. On its arrival, Brother Culver will return to San Diego and install them, and instruct the secretaries in their duties. We arrived in Los Angeles on the

29th. We attended the meeting of the joint executive boards of the locals that night. I have attended those meetings every Sunday night since I came here. The boys have an electrical school, which they attend after the executive board's meeting. It is a good way to spend the Sunday evenings and is the first step taken toward creating harmony in the ranks.

M. J. SULLIVAN.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 31, 1904.

Grand Secretary's Report for May.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals
1	175 50	112 00	2 00		289 50
2	144 20	12 00			156 20
3	437 55	134 00			571 55
4	12 60				12 60
6	330 20	94 00	4 50		428 70
7	29 40	4 00	3 00		36 40
8	16 50				16 50
12	9 00	2 00	2 00		13 00
13	20 70				20 70
14	55 40	6 00			61 40
15	21 00	2 00	1 00		24 00
16	19 20	2 00			21 20
19	11 40				11 40
20	53 70	12 00	2 75		68 45
22	5 40	2 00			7 40
23	31 80		2 50		34 30
24	35 90		3 50		39 40
25	13 50	2 00	50		16 00
26			3 00		3 00
27	42 00	2 00	1 60		45 60
28	40 80		75		41 55
29	17 40	2 00			19 40
30	10 50	2 00			12 50
31	16 20				16 20
32	10 90	2 00			12 90
33	10 50	4 00			14 50
34	6 00	4 00	1 50		11 50
35			2 20		2 20
36	60 00	20 00			80 00
37	31 80	14 00			45 80
38			2 50		2 50
40	8 10	4 00	1 25		13 35
41	165 80	88 00			253 80
42	10 20	6 00			16 20
43	63 90	8 00	3 25		75 15
44	22 20	4 00			26 20
45	26 30	6 00			32 30
46	4 80		75		5 55
47	11 40	6 00	25		17 65
48	9 90				9 90
49	24 60	6 00			30 60
52	32 40		1 00	75	34 15
53	12 90				12 90
55	32 00	2 00	2 50		36 50
56	12 60				12 60
57	30 60	4 00	1 50		36 10
59		20 00	4 50		24 50
60	13 80	4 00			17 80
61	70 70	6 00			76 70
62	18 70				18 70
63	11 50	6 00		1 50	19 00

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals
65	22 80	4 00			26 80	156	8 70	2 00	1 00		11 70
66	22 20	2 00	50		24 70	157	6 00				6 00
68	30 30	4 00	1 00		35 30	158	1 80				1 80
69	16 20	6 00	2 25		24 45	159	14 30	2 00			16 30
70	22 30	2 00			14 30	161			1 25		1 25
71	8 90				8 90	162	8 50		7 50		16 00
72	9 60		25		9 85	164	55 20	4 00			59 20
78	19 80	2 00	75		27 55	165	7 30				7 30
75	20 40	2 00			22 40	166	9 90	18 00			27 90
76	17 10	2 00			19 10	167	2 10	2 00			4 10
77	43 60	6 00			49 60	168	10 60				10 60
78	14 70	15 00			29 70	171	18 80	2 00			20 80
81	24 60	2 00			26 60	172	18 60	2 00	50		21 10
82	9 30				9 30	174	9 90				9 90
83	15 30				15 30	176	23 40	4 00	1 00		28 40
86	28 40	4 00	50		32 90	177	2 10				2 10
87	32 10	36 00	1 50		69 60	179	4 80				4 80
88	6 80		1 00		7 80	180	17 70	10 00	50		28 20
90	17 40				17 40	181	5 10				5 10
91	11 70	2 00			13 70	182	20 70	2 00			22 70
92	6 50				6 50	183	5 10	2 00			7 10
95	10 80		1 00		11 80	184	4 50				4 50
96	13 80	58 00		75	72 55	187	11 70	8 00			19 70
97	5 70				5 70	188	10 80	2 00	1 75		14 55
98			2 00		2 00	189			10 95		10 95
99	7 60	2 00			9 60	191	10 20		25		10 45
101	9 00				9 00	192	10 50				10 50
103	123 80				123 80	193	10 80	2 00			12 80
104	93 60	6 00	1 50		101 10	194	5 50	2 00	1 50		9 00
105	2 70				2 70	195		9 00			9 00
106	3 30	2 00	25		5 55	199	21 10				21 10
107	4 80				4 80	201	5 10	8 00	1 75		14 85
108	26 40	10 00			36 40	202	1 80				1 80
109	4 80	2 00			6 80	204	10 80	2 00			12 80
111	11 40				11 40	205	14 10	2 00	25		16 35
112	22 80	4 00	1 00		27 80	207	11 70		3 50		15 20
114	12 90				12 90	208	7 50	2 00			9 50
116	22 20	4 00		8 00	34 20	209	19 50		1 75		21 25
118	8 70		25		8 95	210	11 70	2 00	1 00		14 70
119		10 00			10 00	211	7 90	16 00	25		24 15
120	2 20				2 20	212	60 20	4 00			64 20
121	28 50				28 80	213	9 40	4 00			13 40
122	6 90	2 00			8 90	214	7 50	6 00	25		13 75
123	16 80				16 80	216	8 10		2 00		10 10
125	55 80	8 00		2 25	65 55	217	23 50				23 50
126	10 80				10 80	218	6 10				6 10
127	4 50	2 00			6 50	220	9 50				9 50
129	12 60	14 00			26 60	221	8 40	2 00			10 40
131	10 00				10 00	225	19 20	2 00		75	21 95
135	5 40		1 50	1 00	7 90	226	3 30				3 30
136	20 10	2 00	3 00		25 10	227	18 20	4 00			22 20
137	25 80		25		26 05	228	3 30		25	1 50	5 05
138	9 00		50		9 50	229	3 30				3 30
139	13 80		50		14 30	231	7 20				7 20
140	17 70	4 00	75		22 45	232			10 50		10 50
142	14 70				14 70	233	18 60				18 60
143	13 80				13 80	234	16 30		50		17 30
145	18 20	10 00			28 20	235	16 20		75		16 95
146	13 80		25		14 05	236	6 80	2 00			8 80
147	10 50	2 00			12 50	237	15 60	2 00	50		18 10
148	42 70	2 00	30		45 00	238	9 90		1 50		11 40
149	22 20				22 20	240	22 90				22 90
150	9 30				9 30	241	2 70				2 70
151	146 70	4 00	75		151 45	242	3 60				3 60
153	13 20				13 20	243	6 90				6 90
154	7 20				7 20	244	14 70		1 25		15 95
155	12 60	4 00			16 60	246	16 50	14 00	1 00		31 50

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
247	99 90	8 00	2 00		109 90	339	6 00				6 00
249	8 10	2 00	3 50		13 60	340	4 50				4 50
250	18 20				18 20	342	10 50				10 50
251	5 70	4 00			9 70	343	22 20				22 20
252	20 70				20 70	345	10 20	2 00	1 25		13 45
255	24 10	2 00			26 10	347	6 60	6 00			12 60
256	12 80	6 00	1 70		20 00	349	1 80		7 25		9 05
257	23 70	10 00	25		33 95	350	16 30				16 30
258	33 30		25		33 55	353	12 30				12 30
259	8 10				8 10	356	86 70	32 00			118 70
260	9 00				9 00	359	9 90				9 90
261	6 00	2 00			8 00	360	9 00	6 00	1 00		16 00
262	40 00	4 00	50		44 50	362	8 70				8 70
263	4 20				4 20	364	3 60				3 60
264	10 00	2 00	1 48		13 48	365	3 60				3 60
265	48 99	14 00	1 50		64 40	366	7 10		2 00		9 10
266	7 80				7 80	367	19 50	26 00	2 75		48 25
267	60 00				60 00	368	6 30				6 30
268	4 20	2 00	50		6 70	370	6 50	2 00			8 50
269	9 60				9 60	373	40			50	90
270	31 50	4 00			35 50	375	7 20				7 20
271	14 10				14 10	381	22 20				22 20
274	10 60	2 00			12 60	383	6 90			1 00	7 90
277	5 70				5 70	385	2 70	2 00			4 70
278	6 60				6 60	387	9 00	2 00	1 00		12 00
280	13 40		2 50		15 90	390	6 90	4 00	50		11 40
282	97 80	2 00			99 80	391	6 00				6 00
284	12 00	2 00			14 00	392	34 10	4 00			38 10
286	8 70				8 70	393	9 60		25		9 85
287	44 40	2 00			46 40	397	5 80				5 80
289	7 20	12 00			19 20	398	7 50	2 00			9 50
290	10 50				10 50	400	8 00	2 00			5 00
291	29 20				29 20	405	6 70				6 70
296	8 60		50		4 10	406	2 70				2 70
297			25		25	408	6 00		50		6 50
298	7 80	9 00			16 80	409	5 10	6 00			11 10
299	17 10	4 00			21 10	410		15 00	4 00		19 00
300	21 30				21 30	411	7 80	2 00			9 80
301	8 10	2 00			10 10	413	9 00	6 00	2 25	8 00	25 25
302	8 70				8 70	414	5 70	2 00			7 70
303	10 20				10 20	415	11 40	2 00			13 40
305	8 90	1 00			4 90	416	4 80				4 80
306	15 00	10 00	4 70		29 70	421	5 00				5 00
307	6 30	2 00	1 50		9 80	422	5 10				5 10
308	2 70				2 70	424	44 70	1 00	75	2 25	48 70
309	11 40	2 00	1 00		14 40	425	6 30	2 00	37		8 67
310	3 60	2 00			5 60	427	3 60				3 60
311	6 00	4 00		50	10 50	428	2 40				2 40
314	2 70				2 70	429	9 60	2 00			11 60
316	15 00		50		15 50	430	5 10		75	75	6 60
317	4 20				4 20	431	3 60				3 60
318			1 75		1 75	433	3 60				3 60
319	27 90				27 90	436	10 10	4 00	1 06		15 16
321	9 00				9 00	437			1 50		1 50
322	7 20	6 00			13 20	439	4 80				4 80
323	8 00			75	3 75	440	4 20				4 20
324	4 80				4 80	441	4 20				4 20
325	11 40	10 00		50	21 90	443	5 10		2 25	1 00	8 35
326	13 50	2 00			15 50	444	6 00				6 00
327	8 10		2 75		10 85	445	22 50	2 00	50		25 00
329	3 00				3 00	446	19 60	6 00			25 60
330	3 30		87		4 17	447	6 00				6 00
331	9 30				9 30	448	9 60	10 00			19 60
332	5 70				5 70	450	10 30		50		10 80
333	5 40				5 40	453	6 30				6 30
335	5 70				5 70	454	6 90		50		7 40
338	4 50				4 50	456		2 00	50		2 50

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
458	8 70	2 00			10 70
459	5 40	4 00	1 85		11 25
462			10 00		10 00
	\$8,012 95	\$1,282 00	\$186 88	\$39 25	\$7,521 03
Buttons not sold through local unions..					19 75
Adv. in and subsc. to E. W.....					214 50
Total.....					\$7,755 28
Fraternally submitted,					
H. W. SHERMAN,					
Grand Secretary					

Grand Treasurer's Report for May.

EXPENSES.

Death claim, No. 401, Wm. Schnare, Local Union 401.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 402, W. A. Schubert, Local Union 1.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 403, Wm. Downey, Jr., Local Union 9.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 404, D. Whittaker, Local Union 3.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 405, Thomas Lennon, Local Union 187.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 406, E. L. Aiguille, Local Union 21.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 407, Henry Kerr, Local Union 166.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 408, Ezra Hartman, Local Union 148.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 409, Frank Hope, Local Union 445.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 410, F. A. Owens, Local Union 395.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 411, J. S. Marshall, Local Union 8.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 412, Matthew Steak, Local Union 21.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 413, J. C. Brickley, Local Union 125.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 414, M. Kelley, Local Union 2.....	100 00
J. Baumgarten & Sons, seals.....	21 25
H. E. Wilkens Printing Company, printing Electrical Worker and cuts.....	7
Sudwarth Printing Co., printing L. U. supplies.....	865 00
F. J. McNulty, expenses for typewriting.....	20 40
" " April expenses.....	104 86
E. T. Mallory, balance April expenses..	86 29
" " May expenses.....	79 89
J. P. Connor, May expenses.....	64 60
Per capita to A. F. of L. for April, May and June.....	815 00
Rent.....	30 00
Janitor.....	8 00
F. J. McNulty, salary, May.....	166 00
H. W. Sherman, salary, May.....	166 00
F. J. Sweek, salary, May.....	125 00
E. T. Mallory, salary, May.....	125 00
E. P. Allman, salary, May.....	125 00
D. Smith, salary, May.....	125 00
F. L. Witters, salary May.....	125 00
J. P. Connor, salary, May.....	125 00
M. J. Sullivan, salary, May.....	125 00
M. K. Clinton, salary, 4 weeks.....	72 00

F. F. Brown, salary, 4 weeks.....	52 00
B. G. Goebel, salary, 4 weeks.....	44 00
B. H. Goldsmith, salary, 4 weeks.....	44 00
A. E. Malone, salary, 4 weeks.....	40 00
Whitehead & Hoag, buttons.....	50 40
Mailing Worker.....	62 28
Office supplies.....	6 80
Postage.....	87 05
Telegrams.....	18 21
E. Morrison, office supplies.....	15 50
Telephone.....	4 50
Express.....	10 27
	5,196 06

RECAPITULATION.

Amount on hand May 1, 1904.....	23,148 48
Receipts for May.....	7,755 28
	30,903 71
Expenses for May.....	6,196 06

Amount on hand June 1, 1904.....\$25,707 66

Fraternally submitted,

F. J. SHEEHAN,
Grand Treasurer.

CHARTERS GRANTED IN MAY.

No. 410, Fitchburg, Mass.
No. 195, Salt Lake City, Utah.
No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.
No. 232, Schenectady, N. Y.
No. 119, Bluefield, W. Va.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of B. D. Hall (last heard of carried a card out of No. 346) will please tell him to write me before further publication. If any financial secretary holds his card, please write, and oblige C. A. Tomlinson, 1230 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Brother Harry Beckoff, late of Local No. 2, St. Louis, will kindly write to J. Ryan, 1001 Cass avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

If this catches the eyes of Ed McGraw and Ed Payton and Frank Easley, I would like to hear from them. James Carter, care Central Union Tel. Co., Champaign, Ill.

Can any brother inform Local No. 165 of the whereabouts of Brother H. A. Nycum? Address E. C. Kelly, R. F. D., No. 1, Hampton, Va.

Does anybody know the whereabouts of Wesley Gamons, last heard from in North-western Wisconsin? His father and sister would like to hear from him or from any-

body who knows him. Don't know whether he is a Brotherhood man or not. Address Alfred Gamons, General Delivery, Highland Park, Ill.

William Conlin is requested to communicate with Local No. 87 as soon as possible. F. Greenwood, Financial Secretary.

Any brother knowing the whereabouts of Ed Halley will please communicate with J. R. Norris, Hotel Vendome, Indianapolis, Ind.

Will Philip Wolfe, William Moran, and Claude Meeks, please communicate with Secretary of Local No. 159.

LEAVE UTICA OFF YOUR ROUTE,

On account of our strike here I ask in behalf of Local Union No. 181 that all out-of-town brothers keep away from Utica. Our strike is progressing slowly, but surely. We have the B. and C. Electrical Construction Company on our side, and hope to be able to say the same of the rest of the companies in the near future. But at present we are obliged to hold them—Johnson & Morton and Brayton & Hooks—on the unfair list. Johnson & Morton are builders of panel and switch boards, also knife switches, and we think that the brothers out of town can help an early settlement to quite an extent, so I ask in behalf of Local Union No. 181 that the brothers look out for the Johnson & Morgan goods, and the rest we leave to them.

CHARLES A. TRACY.

Utica, N. Y., May 20, 1904.

DULL AT LOS ANGELES.

As press secretary of the Electrical Council of Los Angeles I wish a little space in the WORKER, and the main reason is to keep the "green goods men" from heading this way, as the town is overrun with them, and the old-timers in many cases are walking the streets. As every city has a well-regulated sewer system, so has the labor movement, and Los Angeles has been made the big end of it, but we are working tooth and nail to turn it elsewhere, so help us, boys, by keeping away.

M. S. CULVER.

MOBILE.

No. 345 is still holding her own, with all members at work. The local, in conjunction with the Central Trades Council, is doing some good work. All the companies are doing the square thing by the boys except the Home Telephone Company, and we have been trying to settle the nine-hour day question with them without trouble, but it seems a difficult matter, as we have a hard man to deal with, but I hope by the time this is in print all grievances will be settled satisfactorily to all concerned. Work is pretty fair in the Gulf City, but I would not advise any brothers to float this way just now.

S. M. FRANKS.

Mobile, Ala., May 30, 1904.

OUTSIDE WORK DULL.

Things around here are not up to the standard—very dull—especially outside work; no new work going, and some of our good card men are idle, but we always hope for the better, and are hoping that conditions will brighten in the near future, and that all hikers will be requested to look for their tools, which have been stored away.

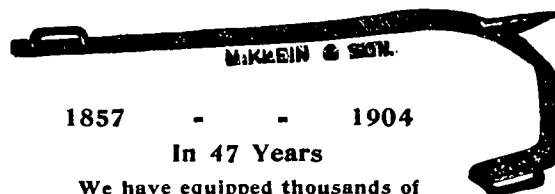
P. S. FLEISHER.

Trenton, N. J., June 1, 1904.

EASTON, PA.

Business is slack in the jurisdiction of Local No. 91, and cards will not be accepted in this local until further notice in the WORKER. This will change as soon as all brothers here get work. Some have been out of employment four or five months.

T. A. MARTIN, Secretary No. 91.



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<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Drafts.	<input type="checkbox"/> Metallurgist
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<input type="checkbox"/> Electrician	<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer
<input type="checkbox"/> Dynamo Tender	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigator
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Show-Card Writer
<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ad Writer
<input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher
<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> French } with
<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> German } phono-
<input type="checkbox"/> Textile Designer	<input type="checkbox"/> Spanish } graph
<input type="checkbox"/> Textile-Mill Supt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Law

Name _____


St. & No. _____

City _____ State _____

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DIRECTORY OF UNIONS.

TAKE NOTICE!

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

*Mixed. †Linemen. ‡Inside Men.
‡Trimmers. †Cranemen. †Cable Splicers.
*Switch-board Men. †Shopmen.

†No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at Lightstone's Hall, 1023 Franklin avenue. President, William Gilsdorf, 3921 West Twentieth street; recording secretary, H. J. Morrison, 5944 Theodosia avenue; financial secretary, W. S. Peebles, 3119 Franklin avenue.

†No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Saturday at S. E. Cor. 17th and Wash. Sts. President, M. L. Nichols, 4039 W. Bell st.; recording secretary, J. A. Horton, 1549 Papin St.; financial secretary, J. Kline, S. E. cor. 17th and Wash. sts.

†No. 3, New York.—Meets Tuesday and Thursday nights at Brevort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. President, J. F. Bergen, 106 Concord street, Brooklyn; recording secretary, P. McNally, 2173 Third avenue; financial secretary, W. A. Hogan, 145 East Fifty-third street, New York City.

†No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at Room No. 2 Odd Fellows Hall, Camp street, between La Fayette and Poydras. President, John H. McLin, 2323 First street; recording secretary, J. Criss, 2526 Melpomene street; financial secretary, Robert L. Reilly, 2903 Annunciation street.

†No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, James E. Bown, 392 Coltart square; recording secretary, S. R. Scheirer, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, J. W. Considine, 302 Grant st.

†No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Wednesday night in Myrtle Hall, Alcazar building, 120 O'Farrell street. President, Geo. F. Keetley, 318 Eddy street; recording secretary, W. H. McConnell, 27 8th st.; financial secretary, A. M. Shuhman, 321 York street.

*No. 7, Springfield Mass.—Meets every Monday at Room 219, Court Square Theater building. President, W. F. Kavanaugh, 221 Sumner street; recording secretary, George D. Beecher, 31 Tyler street; financial secretary, J. J. Collins, 110 Congress street.

†No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.—Meets Monday of each week at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit. President, J. W. Strub, 1220 Baker street; recording secretary, S. S. Hepburn, 3139 Summit avenue; financial secretary, M. C. Luttenberger, 423 Floyd avenue.

†No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday night 8 p. m., at Sam Jack's Hall, No. 7, 83 East Madison street. President, H. Cullen, 80 Aberdeen street; recording secretary, J. L. Collins, 5907 La Salle street; financial secretary, C. M. Paulson, 3326 Lincoln street.

*No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Monday at Morrison's Hall, Circle street. President, M. K. Foxworthy, 320 Jefferson ave.; recording secretary, J. C. Davis, 433 N. Capitol avenue; financial secretary, S. B. French, 136 W. New York street, room 1.

*No. 11, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets every Friday at Carpenters' Hall, Schiltz bldg., Main street. President, P. J. Horgan, New street; recording secretary, M. J. Quinlan, 31 Welton street; financial secretary, C. H. Little, 347 West Main street.

*No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Meets every Friday evening at Trades' Assembly Hall, Sixth and Main streets. President, Taylor Chun, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, A. E. Hoes, P. O. Box 70; financial secretary, Joseph E. Marrion, P. O. Box 70.

*No. 13, El Paso, Tex.—Meets first four Mondays of each month at Masonic Temple, San Antonio street. President, C. A. Gilbert, Box 620; recording secretary, S. A. Milliron, Box 620; financial secretary, J. Blake, Box 620.

†No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Electrical Workers Hall, 302 Grant street. President, J. V. Ferry, Crafton, Pa., P. O. Box 387; recording secretary, C. O. Skinner, 302 Grant st.; financial secretary, H. Kirkpatrick, 302 Grant street.

*No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Flier's Hall, Palisade avenue, near Elevated R. R. President, H. S. Farrell, 109 Fourteenth street, Hoboken, N. J.; recording secretary, J. J. Byrne, 1218 Park ave., care Wilson; financial secretary, A. H. Wilson, 1218 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

*No. 16, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Private Hall or rooms, 313½ Upper Third street. President, E. E. Hoskinson, 925 East Indiana street; recording secretary, S. H. Lockett, 218 Oak street; financial secretary, Dick Fisher, 204 Clark street.

†No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Monday evening at Johnson's Hall, 84 Monroe avenue. President, George Burns, 439 Magnolia street; recording secretary, Edw. G. Smith, 32 Farmer street; financial secretary F. W. Stubenville, 735 6th street.

†No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Monday evening, at 1333 Grand avenue. President, E. A. Newell, 610 E. 10th street; recording secretary, Claude Seaman, 2201 Park avenue; financial secretary, Neil Callahan, 1318 Forrest avenue.

*No. 19, Atchison, Kans.—Meets second and fourth Fridays, Labor Union Hall, Seventh and Commercial streets. President, E. Emory, Mo. and Kans. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, O. B. Gilmore, 614 N. Sixth street; financial secretary, R. M. Dougherty, 501 Commercial street.

†No. 20, New York City.—Meets every Tuesday night at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. President, T. J. Convery, 193 Bowery; recording secretary, W. D. Hubbard, 193 Bowery; financial secretary, P. McLaughlin, 149 N. Portland avenue, Brooklyn.

†No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers Hall, corner Darien and Vine streets. President, R. E. Collier, Electrical Workers Hall, corner Darien and Vine streets; recording secretary, H. C. McClannahan, 509 Race street; financial secretary, T. Wotocheck, 192 W. Norris street.

†No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, Chas. Granden, 1502 N. Nineteenth street; recording secretary, H. P. Kerr, 2245 N. Nineteenth street; financial secretary, J. Corr, 4123 No. Twenty-fourth street.

*No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation Hall, Third and Wabasha streets. President, Edward Rowan, 715 Lee avenue; recording secretary, C. W. Berryman, 650 Rice street; financial secretary, J. B. Hilton, P. O. Box 232, North St. Paul, Minn.

†No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, 26 So. Washington avenue. President, A. H. Sellers, 127 E. 25th street; recording secretary, C. H. Coar, 2331 Twenty-eighth avenue, south; financial secretary, John J. Reynolds, 2316 Fourth avenue, south.

*No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday at C. L. U. Hall, 626½ Wabash ave. President, A. R. Markie, 1027 Seventh avenue; recording secretary, C. Shoaf, Citizens Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Lee Dickerson, 509 S. Thirteenth street.

†No. 26, Washington, D.C.—Meets every Thursday, corner Sixth and G streets, N. W. President, C. Yeabower, 404 I street, N. E.; recording secretary, E. A. Nelson, Jr., 1323 F street, N. E.; financial secretary, A. Longpre, 56 R street, N. E.

†No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday evening at Border State Bank building, Park

avenue and Fayette street. President, A. Rutledge, 716 St. German street recording secretary, G. W. Spillman, 1219 Carroll street; financial secretary, J. Connelly, 1728 N. Bond street.

†No. 28, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Trades' Union Hall, 343 No. Calvert street. President, W. W. Welsh, 1520 E. Preston street; recording secretary, P. R. Bruce, 1028 No. Stricker street; financial secretary, Geo. J. Schmidt, 241 Milton avenue.

*No. 29, Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Ribson building, corner S. Broad and W. Front streets. President, Chas. Gordon, 32 Chapel street; recording secretary, Wm. M. J. Wood, 60 W. End ave.; financial secretary, J. M. Clery, 111 Roebbling avenue.

†No. 30, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1318 Vine street. President, Virgil Burbridge, 1737 Denham street; recording secretary, Fred. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Palmer, 4223 Cherry street.

*No. 31, Duluth, Minn.—Meets first, third and fifth Thursday of each month, in Axa Building, 221 West Superior street. President, E. J. Damers, Duluth, Minn.; recording secretary, C. W. Higgins, 418 8th ave. west; financial secretary, W. L. Otis, 114 South 15th ave., east.

*No. 32, Lima, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Donze Hall, 219½ South Main street. President, Harry Davidson, 321 McPherson avenue; recording secretary, Charles L. Stout, 854 E. North street; financial secretary, E. D. Wentworth, 727 Holly street.

*No. 33, New Castle, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday night at G. A. R. Hall, corner of East and Washington streets, third floor. President, S. A. Wilkinson, Crawford ave.; recording secretary, F. D. Kingsley, 68 Pearson street; financial secretary, F. L. Truby, rear 124 Neshannock ave.

†No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pettitt's Hall, 200 Liberty street. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln avenue; recording secretary, F. W. Mattlin, Kelley's Hotel, 110 Adams street; financial secretary, E. Peek, Peoria Heights.

*No. 35, Massillon, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, McAymonds Block. President F. F. Flickinger, 188 Richville avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Hardgrove, 22 E. Charles street; financial secretary, A. Shorb, 382 West Tremont street.

†No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets Friday night at 1019 J street. President, W. H. Eastman; recording secretary, A. McDonald, 2530 M street; financial secretary, J. Noonan, 1120 Twentieth street.

†No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Friday at Union Hall, 235 Asylum street. President, William Delain, 98 Trumbull street; recording secretary, John P. Bartlett, 51 Adelaide street; financial secretary, Maurice Collins, 32 Allyn street.

†No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Tuesday at Foresters' Hall, 223 Champlain street. President, S. W. Bell, 1207 Pearl street; recording secretary, E. B. Horne, 958 Logan avenue; financial secretary, W. C. Harrington, 166 McHenry street.

*No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario street. President, F. Hall, 88 Elton street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Gleason, 83 Prospect street; financial secretary, F. J. Sullivan, 83 Prospect street.

*No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets Wednesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, 8th and Locust streets. President, Charles A. Waller, City Plant, Fifth and Olive streets; recording secretary, Wm. Dorset, 1710 Calhoun street; financial secretary, Chas. B. Ellis, 1202 North Third street.

†No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Council Hall, Ellicott and Huron streets. President, L. W. Mills, 564 W. Utica street; recording secretary, E. W. Brown, 300 Vermont street; financial secretary, George Walker, 115 West avenue.

†No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays, at Labor Temple, 18 Hotel street. President, A. Durr, 8 Louise street; recording secretary, C. R. Stringer, 22 Cornelia street; financial secretary, W. J. Root, 272 Seymore avenue.

†No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets Fridays (every Friday in the month) at Bartenders' Hall, Empire Building, West Genesee street. President, Charles Brand; recording secretary, James Andrews, 518 N. Salina street; financial secretary, John Kerwin, 106 Belmont street.

*No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 86 State street. President, J. Desmond, 288 Glenwood avenue; recording secretary, P. H. Brennan, 42 Bartlett street; financial secretary, L. H. Kelly, 33 Lyndhurst street.

†No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Schwartz' Labor Hall, Washington and Gardell streets. President, John J. McGee, 89 Lake View avenue; recording secretary, C. W. Brown, 120 Demond Place; financial secretary, J. E. McCadden, 255 Seventh street.

†No. 46, Baltimore Md.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 8:30 at 410 E. Fayette street. President, W. W. Moat, 941 W. Lexington street; recording secretary, R. J. Stewart, 763 W. Fayette street; financial secretary, C. V. Bahmer, 205 N. Fremont street.

*No. 47, Sioux City, Iowa.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at B. T. C. Hall, over 412 and 414 Douglas street. President, Arthur G. Garton, Vendome Hotel; recording secretary, N. J. Nelson, 1123 West Third street; financial secretary, Bert J. Boucher, Vendome Hotel.

*No. 48, Richmond, Va.—Meets every Tuesday night, at McDonough's Hall, 700 W. Broad street. President, L. J. Johnson, 6 Seventh street; recording secretary, F. A. Fry, 608½ China street; financial secretary, J. D. Hamilton, 812 Brooks avenue.

†No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at Sam T. Jacks' Hall, 83 E. Madison street. President, Joseph Hodges, 6316 Jackson Park ave.; recording secretary, Conrad Cornell, 382 West Erie street; financial secretary, J. C. Jansen, 5841 Shields avenue.

*No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Antlers' Hall, A and Spring streets. President, Henry Christian, 103 East Main street; recording secretary, James Workman, 117 South Church street; financial secretary, F. W. Stark, 519 East C street.

†No. 51, Monclova, Coahuila Mex.—Meets fourth Sunday at Trades Assembly, Estacion Monclova, Mex. President, F. B. Wallace, Monclova, Coahuila; recording secretary, W. B. Dukes, Jaral, Coah., Mex.; financial secretary, J. T. Morrissey, Estacion, Monclova, Coah., Mex.

†No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets Monday nights at Electrical Workers' Hall, 238 Washington street. President, C. P. Taylor; recording secretary, F. Rosseter, 187 Sherman avenue; financial secretary, Edmund L. Beatty, 304 S. Ninth street.

*No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday at Holtzman's Cigar Store, 815 South Market street. President, Andrew C. Shaeffer, 223 Locust street, Steelton Pa.; recording secretary, Chas. S. Ebersole, 133 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, Carl A. E. Andersen, 46 Summit street.

*No. 54, Columbus, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday evening, at Winter's Hall, 141½ E. Main street. President, Ed. Day, Citizens Telephone Co.; recording secretary, D. C. Hagerty, 1100 Summit street; financial secretary, J. A. Pilger, 2493 Medary avenue.

*No. 55, Des Moines, Iowa.—Meets every Thursday at Trades' Assembly Hall, Seventh and Locust streets. President, C. J. Keller, 722 Eighth street; recording secretary, H. Frazey, 950 Fifth street; financial secretary, Charles Ladin, Thirty-eighth and Woodland avenue.

*No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Metcalf's Hall, 724 State street. President, J. P. Hanlon, 201 W. Fourth street; recording secretary, Ed. Semmence, 711 W. Eighth street; financial secretary, H. Garvin, 1015 Peach street.

†No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets every Thursday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, 11 West First street, South. President, Robert Shipman, Box 402; recording secretary, H. M. Murray, Box 402; financial secretary, J. R. Currie, Box 402.

*No. 55, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Every Friday at Mayle Hall, 723 Third street. President, William Watts, 1629 Whirlpool street; recording secretary, H. W. Davis, 2302 Main street; financial secretary, C. P. Mingay, 1202 Center avenue.

†No. 59, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets Mondays at 8 p. m. at Lightstone's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, Henry Kunderh, 3440 California avenue; recording secretary, W. D. McSorley, 1446 North Twenty-First street; financial secretary, E. N. Hardy, 2813A Locust street.

*No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, Alamo street. President, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Prince st.; recording secretary, W. B. Freeman, 808 Maverick street; financial secretary, John Thompson, 819 Lubbock street.

†No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Hall, 488 South Spring street. President, J. S. Marsh, 810 North Soto street; recording secretary, Gus Wardman, 124 East Third street; financial secretary, C. P. Lofthouse, 124 East Third street.

*No. 62, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Finn's Hall, northwest corner of Public Square. President, C. A. Onstott, 618 Covington street; recording secretary, M. McCabe, 245 East Rayen avenue; financial secretary, Bert Beaver, 212 Belmont avenue.

*No. 63, Warren, Pa.—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of H. Hall, Second streets. President, C. W. Simpson, Warren, Pa.; recording secretary, Otto Bartsels, East Water street; financial secretary, N. H. Spencer, Box 1094.

†No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday night at Finn Hall, Public square. President, Wm. Cavanaugh, corner Edward and Mt. Pleasant street; recording secretary, C. F. Richards, 736 Lydia street; financial secretary, W. H. Griffith, 736 Crossman avenue.

*No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. G. T. Hall, West Broadway. President, L. E. Woodworth, P. O. Box 846; recording and financial secretary, F. W. Cochrane, P. O. Box 846.

*No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, corner Preston and Caroline streets. President, J. H. Shipps, 1807 Congress avenue; recording secretary, A. A. Taylor, 1917 Milam st.; financial secretary, T. M. Flavin, 2801 Rannels avenue.

*No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trade and Labor Hall, 619 Main street. President, L. S. Hull, 1815 Vermont street; recording secretary, F. G. Ernest, 828 Madison street; financial secretary, J. W. Redmond, 548 South Fourth street.

†No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Monday at 218 Charles Building. President, L. E. Norquist, Box 614; recording secretary, G. G. Macy, Box 614; financial secretary, C. F. Oliver, Box 614.

†No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 401 Main street. President, L. D. Short, 224 Columbia avenue; recording secretary, R. P. Richards, 555 Elm street; financial secretary, O. C. Blanton, 232 Ross ave.

*No. 70, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Meets first and second Wednesday following the 10th of month at (first) 126 E. Bennett ave.; (second) 210 Victor ave., Victor. President, F. C. Burford, Box 684; recording secretary, C. R. Douglas, Box 684; financial secretary, E. P. Steen, Box 684.

†No. 71, Lancaster, Pa.—Meets second and last Sunday morning at 9:30 in Central Labor Union Hall, S. Queen and Mifflin streets. President, James W. Brann, 815 W. James street; recording secretary, Wm. R. Bair, 841 East Walnut street; financial secretary, Wm. O'Connors, 446 South Christian street.

*No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Hall, Sixth and Franklin streets. President, J. P. Blystone, 513 Novelt street; recording secretary, F. B. Wornack, 805 Franklin street; financial secretary, J. E. Caple, 411 Washington street.

*No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets every Monday evening at Central Labor Hall, Post street and First avenue. President, Ed Thomas, 909 Bishop court; recording secretary, G. P. Halford, P. O.

Box 636; financial secretary, D. W. Eberlin, 2514 E. Sixth avenue.

*No. 74, Winona, Minn.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 67 East Third street. President, George Morrison, 510 Olmstead street; recording secretary, John P. Fromm, 467 East Fourth street; financial secretary, H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead street.

†No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades and Labor Council Hall. President, C. Lawrence; recording secretary, F. J. Dickerson, 20 Turner street; financial secretary, J. Maskel, 88 James street.

*No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—Meets first and third Saturdays in Union Hall, 721 Commerce streets. President, A. M. Craig, South Fifty-eighth and O streets; recording secretary, J. E. Wills, 4121 Thomson avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Young, 4110 Yakima avenue.

†No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Thursday at Musicians' Hall, 1420 Second avenue. President, John S. Wilson, 1818 Ninth avenue; recording secretary, C. J. Knago, 116 Tenth avenue, north; financial secretary, Geo. W. Walters, 222 Sixth avenue, north.

†No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.—Financial secretary, H. Ashbaugh, general delivery.

†No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets first and third Mondays at Myers' Hall, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets. President, Edward Gatt, 115 Burnet avenue; recording secretary, Cornelius O'Connor, 508 Hawley avenue; financial secretary, Edward Greene, 182 Mary Alley.

*No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 268 Main street. President, H. A. Brock, P. O. Box 232; recording secretary, J. E. T. Smith, P. O. Box 232; financial secretary, E. E. Mathews, P. O. Box 232.

*No. 81, Scranton, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday at Street Car Men's Hall, 22 Lackawana avenue. President, T. B. Sturdevant, 905 Cedar avenue; recording secretary, Harry E. Finno, 331 Franklin avenue; financial secretary, D. Lavery, 333 Franklin avenue.

*No. 82, Henderson, Ky.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Powers' Hall, First street. President, A. F. Braum, 327 Second street; recording secretary, H. B. Jones, 219 Green street; financial secretary, A. J. Quinn, 318 N. Elm street.

*No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Friday at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets. President, J. R. Barry, 1326 Fon Du Lac avenue; recording secretary, O. A. Blackwood, 829 Franklin street; financial secretary, Nick Daleiden, 348 Thirty-third street.

*No. 84, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets every Wednesday in Atlanta Federated Trades Hall, 14½ North Forsyth street. President, George W. Olwell, 222 East Fair street; recording secretary, Jack Abbott, 101 Capitol avenue; financial secretary, Arthur R. Rogers, 421 Central avenue.

*No. 85, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Can.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Turner Block, Queen and Brock streets, Northwest. President, R. C. Duffin, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; recording secretary, H. Lamberton, Sault Ste. Marie, West P. O.; financial secretary, R. B. Johnston, P. O. Box 470, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

†No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers Hall, 86 State street. President, W. W. Johnson, 49 Hudson street; recording secretary, H. E. Erhardt, 15 Lamber-ton Park; financial secretary, A. C. Beggy, Centennial building.

†No. 87, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, W. McDonald, 332 Bank street; recording secretary, J. Leger, 150 First street; financial secretary, F. R. Greenwood, 50 Clinton street.

*No. 88, Savannah, Ga.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall, corner President and Whitaker streets. President, J. R. Dargon, Box 816; recording secretary, J. Farbstain, Box 816; financial secretary, A. C. Bruecmann, Box 816.

*No. 89, Akron, Ohio.—Meets every other Friday at 39 Viaduct. President, G. M. Swarts; recording secretary, F. F. Loomis; 111 Viaduct.

†No. 90, New Haven, Conn.—Meets every Saturday evening at Forester's Hall, 781 Chapel street.

President, Frank Horan, 57 Washington avenue; recording secretary, J. J. Wheeler, 156 Congress avenue; financial secretary, Frank Tanner, 156 Congress avenue.

*No. 91, Easton, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Easton Journal Building, Church street between Sitgreaves and North Third streets. President, George Strouse, Summit avenue, Phillipsburg N. J.; recording secretary, T. A. Martin, 808 Wilkesbarre street; financial secretary, W. C. Pearce, 40 Wilkesbarre street.

*No. 92, Hornellsville, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at B. of R. T. Hall, Arcade Building. President, C. M. Kelly, Hornellsville Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Harry S. Brown, Hornellsville Tel. Co.; financial secretary, R. Burdick, 9 Cottage avenue.

*No. 93, East Liverpool, O.—Meets every Wednesday night, in Smith-Fowler Building, on Diamond. President, H. Hetzel, corner Robinson and Walnut streets; recording secretary, S. G. Cowles, P. O. Box 382; financial secretary, R. C. Baxter, 178 Monroe streets.

*No. 94, Newance, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights each month at Federation Hall, 218 N. Tremont st. President, E. R. Hashinger, 807 W. Division st.; recording secretary, Wm. H. Finley, 404 Rice street; financial secretary, Wm. Finley.

*No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Sixth and Wall streets. President, L. L. Haggard, 508 Amanda avenue; financial secretary, Chas. Nelson, Box 461.

*No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets every Monday at Piper Hall, 419 Main street. President, L. D. Bull, 422 Park avenue; recording secretary, S. B. Wilker, 19 Shafner street; financial secretary, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street.

*No. 97, Mt. Vernon, O.—Meets every first and third Saturday night, at Quindaro, I. O. O. F., Hall, South Main street. President, F. D. Morrison, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; recording secretary, J. C. Jacobs, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; financial secretary, O. D. Layman, Ridgewood avenue.

*No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday night at Elks' Hall, 232 N. Ninth street. President, G. Coleman; recording secretary, F. Peterson; financial secretary, Jas. S. Meade, 1821 Arch street.

*No. 99, Providence, R. I.—Meets every Monday night at Hanley Hall, 68 Washington street. President, A. W. Seavey, No. 1 Falcon street; recording secretary, R. A. Ripley, 1 North Court street; financial secretary, J. Herbert Bailey, 83 Douglass street.

*No. 100, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets Thursdays at B. T. C. Hall, Bay street. President, G. B. Lampkin, General Delivery; recording secretary, I. E. Salehwell, 740 W. Monroe street; E. J. McDonnell, 702 W. Adams street.

*No. 101, Middletown, N. Y.—Meets second and third Thursdays, in Times building, King and Center streets. President, John Ayres, Central Building, North street; recording secretary, J. V. Callaghan, 37 Beattie, avenue; financial secretary, B. F. Giveans, 10 Washington street.

*No. 102, Paterson, N. J.—Meets every Thursday evening at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street. President, Frank H. Hopper, 50 Haleton avenue; recording secretary, N. Merrick, 74 Bloomfield avenue; financial secretary, R. Clark, 37 Benson street.

*No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington street. President, L. W. E. Kimball, 5 Medland street, Dorchester, Mass.; recording secretary, Fred. J. Reardon, 48 Mystic street, Charlestown, Mass.; financial secretary, John W. Barton, 126 Cherry street, Chelsea, Mass.

*No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Tuesday at Appleton Hall, 9 Appleton street. President, Michael Birmingham, 37 Brockett street, Brighton, Mass.; recording secretary, John A. McInnis, 23 Oak Grove Terrace, Roxbury, Mass.; financial secretary, Leod MacLeod, 107 Main street, Winchester, Mass.

*No. 105, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trades and Labor Hall, 17 Main street, East. President, Chas. H. Fry, 114 N. Ferguson avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Wm. Smith, cor. Barton and Sherman Ave. F. S., Frank J. Grace, 26 Barton st., E.

*No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening at Warner Block, Room 9, second floor. President, W. J. Bell, Hotel Ellicott; recording secretary, George H. Leburg, 802 East Second street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Torrey, 44 Park street, Jamestown, N. Y.

*No. 107, Pittsburg, Kans.—Meets every Tuesday at Schielferbine Hall, Sixth and Broadway. President, Thomas Frew, 608 E. Seventh street; recording secretary, Rex Camblin; general delivery; financial secretary, Paul Mattingly, care Home Telephone Co.

*No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Union Hall, Franklin and Fortune streets. President, Jas. A. Arnold, 108 Cass street; recording secretary, James T. Maxon, Florida avenue and Scott street; financial secretary, John F. Vaughan, W. Twelfth ave.

*No. 109, Davenport, Iowa.—Meets every Thursday night at Danish Brotherhood hall, 607-609 W. Fourth streets. President, Clifton Perry, 523 Brady street; recording secretary, Joseph Lundsey, 408½ West Second street; financial secretary, Jas. Dallner, 202 East Fifth street.

*No. 110, Sandusky, Ohio.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Fusch's Hall, corner of Monroe and Fulton streets. President, C. McNeal, Jefferson street; recording secretary, Wm. Windisch, 506 Pearl street; financial secretary, Chas. Littleton, 321 Scott street.

*No. 111, Honolulu, Hawaii.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 7.30 p. m., Brooklyn Hall, Alaken between Queen and Merchant streets. President, Carl M. Taylor, Box 661; recording secretary, John Trueman, Hawaiian Electric Co.; financial secretary, A. R. G. McCormick, 1124 Adams Lane.

*No. 112, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Tuesday night at Germania Hall, 107 W. Jefferson street. President, Neal Coopridge, 2718 W. Madison st. recording secretary, H. W. Rowlett, R. F. D. 2; financial secretary, F. H. Weaver, 788 Washington street.

*No. 113, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets every Friday, 122 Cucharras street. President, Jas. English, 5 E. Moreno street; recording secretary, Wm. Waldron, 122 E. Cucharras street, financial secretary, H. T. Paschal, P. O. box 1057.

*No. 114, Toronto, Can.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Temple Building, corner Bay and Richmond streets. President, W. J. Middleton, F. Shaftsbury avenue; recording secretary, W. 18 Partillelo, 24 Louisa street; financial secretary, G. C. Beckett, 61 Duke street.

*No. 115, Austin, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, over 1000 Cong. avenue. President, Geo. R. Felter, 110 W. avenue; recording secretary, E. D. Brailley, 509 Long ave.; financial secretary, B. B. Beard, 907 E. Third street.

*No. 116, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at Brents Hall, 544½ South Spring street. President, M. S. Culver, 1848 S. Grand avenue; recording secretary, E. Powelson, Station B; financial secretary, H. M. Scott, 547 Fickett street.

*No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday, at Trades Council Hall, 102 Douglas avenue. President, I. C. Burney, 818 North Crystal street; recording secretary, T. H. Bryson, 228 Wellington avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Soper, 719 Highland avenue.

*No. 118, Dayton, O.—Meets Tuesday each week at Deister Post, 25 N. Main street. President, C. Y. Lohnes, 112 Leonard street; recording secretary, E. W. Wvson, 917 N. Main street; financial secretary, W. C. Carney, 1518 W. 2nd street.

*No. 119, Bluefield, W. Va.—President, B. Jones; financial secretary, Geo. Dodds.

*No. 120, London, Ont.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Oriental Hall, Clarence street. President, G. Upshall, 569 William street; recording secretary, L. R. Folley, 189 Wellington street; financial secretary, G. H. Porter, box 885.

*No. 121, Denver, Col.—Meets every Wednesday at Charles Bldg., room 202, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, E. A. Reser, 2410 Stout street; recording secretary, S. H. Cleary, 1218 W. Fourteenth street; financial secretary, S. H. Phillips, 1827 S. Emerson street.

*No. 122, Great Falls, Mont.—Meets Monday at Phelps' Building, corner Third street and Central avenue. President, F. D. Warde, Box 885; record-

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ing secretary, A. N. Thomas, Box 385; financial secretary, E. W. Frost, Box 385.

*No. 123, Wilmington, N. C.—Meets every Thursday over First National Bank. President, James Sutton, care C. R. L. & P. Co.; recording and financial secretary, E. C. Yarbrough, over Atlantic National Bank.

*No. 124, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Cooks' and Walters' Hall, 307½ Tremont street. President, Jos. Cohen, 18 Post Office street; recording secretary, Ed. F. Parks, Atlanta Hotel; financial secretary, John A. Rotter, 38th street between M and M½.

*No. 125, Portland, Ore.—Meets every Wednesday at Painters' Hall, No. 284½ Morrison street. President, Wm. Morris, 68 Seventh street; recording secretary, C. F. Canfield, 447 E. Davis street; financial secretary, Willis A. Rowe, 849 Couch street.

*No. 126, Little Rock, Ark.—Meets first and third Tuesday, at Labor Temple, Second and Main streets. President, Al. W. Kingswiny, 1222 Main street; recording secretary, W. H. Halliburton, Jr., 1419 Park avenue; financial secretary, E. T. Reynolds, 1422 Battery street.

*No. 127, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Meets second and last Friday in each month at Zippnick Hall, No. 10 Mechanic street. President, R. K. Johnson, No. 8 Lawton street; recording secretary, John Hughes, 8 Lawton street; financial secretary, H. B. Miller, 47 Gulon Place.

*No. 128, Alton, Ill.—Meets every first and third Friday at Squire Nathan's Law office, Second and Market streets. President, Curtis Hayes, 1240 Narrow street, recording secretary, Cy. Perkins, 618 State street; financial secretary, H. Paul Jewett, Third and Market streets.

*No. 129, Nashville, Tenn.—Meets every Saturday night at Labor Advocate Hall. President, C. Snider, 801 Church street; recording secretary, B. R. Johnson, 801 Church street.

*No. 130, New Orleans, La.—Meets every Thursday at 7 p. m., at Carpenter's Hall, St. Charles street near Paydrass. President, W. F. Ragan, 2210 Beenvill street; recording secretary, W. M. Fisher, 615 Third street; financial secretary, H. W. Thomas, 5238 Constance street.

*No. 131, Traverse City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month in Montague Hall, 127 E. Front street. President, A. Tolhurst, 823 W. Eleventh street; recording secretary, L. V. Beattie, 1011 E. Front street; financial secretary, Frank Alvord, 814 S. Division street.

*No. 132, South Bend, Ind.—Meets every two weeks on Monday evenings at Central Labor Hall, South Michigan street. President, Geo. N. Kams, 836 N. Main street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Qualls, Home Tel. Co.; financial secretary, N. J. Shoemaker, P. O. Box 808.

*No. 133, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Wednesday night at Johnston's Hall, 84 Munroe avenue. President, F. W. Raymond, 550 Baker street; recording secretary, R. Lindsay, 242 Hubbard avenue; financial secretary, W. F. Tewksbury, 274 Porter street.

*No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Thursday night at 198 East Washington street. President, Chas. L. White, 934 Monticello avenue; recording secretary, George O. Johnson, 198 Washington street; financial secretary, J. B. Wilson, 102 Franklin street.

*No. 135, La Crosse, Wis.—Meets every second and fourth Friday of each month at Bartles Hall, Jay street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. President, B. A. Emerton, 838 North Ninth street; recording secretary, C. A. Dittman, 815 N. Tenth street; financial secretary, J. L. Christie, 614 S. Fifth street.

*No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Twenty-first street. President, F. C. Powell, 8615 avenue C; recording secretary, R. S. Hoke, 322 53rd street, Woodlawn, Ala.; financial secretary, J. E. B. Vincent, 2119 Third ave., care B. F. Barbor, Elec. Co.

*No. 137, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of month at Hudson avenue and Broadway. President, Benj. B. Smith, 270 Washington ave.; recording secretary, Jas. H. Crook, 178 Livingston avenue; financial secretary, G. D. Marmom, 238 N. Pearl street.

*No. 138, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, at K. of L. Hall, Court street. President, P. B. Merz, 511 Holman street; recording secretary, E. J. Fisher, 127 E. Washington street; financial secretary, D. Mullen, 200 N. Barr street.

*No. 139, Elmira, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Sundays at Federation of Labor Hall, 332 Carroll street. President, Benj. R. Phillips, 818 E. Second street; recording secretary, John Marvin, 609 East Church street; financial secretary, J. K. Packard, 372 West Fifth street.

*No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenter's Hall, State street near Bridge. President, John H. Reed, 439 S. Center street; recording secretary, W. E. Crosby, 17-19 S. Center street; financial secretary, J. J. Dowling, corner Clinton ave. and Northern Boulevard, Albany, N. Y.

*No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Friday night at Peabody Building, Room 207, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. President, Eugene Hagen, 804 Market street; recording secretary, Ross Miller, 71 Sixteenth street; financial secretary, Earle C. Bell, 167 Fourteenth street.

*No. 142, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, Room 207 Peabody Building. President, W. T. McKee, 1203 Eoff st.; recording secretary, Geo. Wey, 189 Fifteenth st.; financial secretary, W. A. Kent, 1412 Market st.

*No. 143, Ashtabula, O.—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at C. L. U. Hall, Newbury Block, corner Main and Center streets. President, S. D. Eckler, 15 Tyler avenue; recording secretary, C. A. Amy, 17 Sycamore street; financial secretary, O. Myers, care Ashtabula Tel. Co.

*No. 144, Wichita, Kan.—Meets every Thursday night at Red Men's Hall, 400 East Douglas. President, T. L. Roberts, 814 N. Hydrolic street; recording secretary, Philip F. Kenne, care Western Union; financial secretary, S. C. Pratt, 710 S. Market street.

*No. 145, Saginaw, Mich.—Meets Wednesday night at Engineer's Hall, 218 Genesee avenue. President, J. Crandall, 1103 S. Warren avenue; recording secretary, F. Smith, 923 Jackson street; financial secretary, C. Hillman, 816 S. Baum st.

*No. 146, Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets Wednesday of each week at Royal Arcanum Hall, 1106 Main street. President, J. T. Rooney, P. O. box 623; recording secretary, J. W. Peck, P. O. box 623; financial secretary, Michael McMahon, 867 Main street.

*No. 147, Anderson, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Bricklayer's Hall, 909 Main street. President, H. C. Minor, care D. & M. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, F. Hess, D. & M. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, O. Kendall, 510 W. Ninth street.

*No. 148, Washington, D. C.—Meets Monday night at Royal Hall, 1301 Seventh street north west. President, J. F. Dixon, 419 A street north east; recording secretary, E. M. Grimsley, 1408 Georgia avenue southeast; financial secretary, M. V. Murphy, 808 Fifth street northeast.

*No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trade's Assembly Hall, on Island. President, Robert Gilmore, 228 S. Broadway; recording secretary, E. A. Wood, 218 Benton street; financial secretary, Ed. Millhouse, 23 North Broadway.

*No. 150, Bay City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Center and Adams streets. President, Jas. Hodgins, 1317 Eleventh street; recording secretary, W. D. Parker, Essexville, Bay County, Mich.; financial secretary, Charles Crampton, City Hall, Bay City, Mich.

*No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at Machinist's Hall, 1159 Mission near Eighth street. Headquarters, 921 Market street. Pres. H. B. Taylor, 605 Post St.; recording secretary, Wm. Coyle, 1726 12th ave. So.; financial secretary, James C. Kelly, 50 Webster street.

*No. 152, Ft. Scott, Kan.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Painters' Hall, 201 Market street. President, J. D. Runkle, 520 N. National avenue; recording secretary, J. E. White, 529 N. National avenue; financial secretary, S. P. Armstrong, 110 N. Judson street.

- *No. 153, Marlon, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday night at Riley Hall, northwest corner Third and Washington streets. President, Frank Jr Smith, 2110 South Gallatin street; recording secretary, Ora Drischol, 358 E. Swoyze street; financial secretary, H. C. La Follette, Third and Baldwin avenue.
- *No. 154, Rock Island, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Turner Hall, 1520 Third avenue. President, A. Ballard, 1217 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ street, Moline, Ill.; recording secretary, C. S. Wangelin, 1928 Ninth avenue; financial secretary, A. Coe, 923 Fourth avenue.
- *No. 155, Oklahoma City, O. T.—Meets every Wednesday night at No. 4 West California street. President, J. M. Brown, 316 W. Chocata street; recording secretary, C. F. Blocher, Mo. and Kan. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, J. C. Clark, 1020 West First street.
- *No. 156, Ft. Worth, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday night at B. T. C. Hall, 210 Main street, third floor, Powell Building. President, Frank Swo, care Kane the electrician; recording secretary, Lee Stephens, 602 West First street; financial secretary, J. W. Wilkinson, 1202 Main street.
- *No. 157, Elkhart, Ind.—Meets first and third Thursday of every month, Central Labor Hall, corner Main and Franklin streets. President, L. D. Whittig, Prairie street; recording secretary, Fred. Livingston, Box 265; financial secretary, Asa Kintaler, R. F. D. No. 1.
- *No. 158, Temple, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Odd Fellows's Hall, Avenue A. President, Guy Briant, P. O. Box 335; recording and financial secretary, H. S. Newland, 506 S. Eleventh street.
- *No. 159, Madison, Wis.—Meets first and second Thursdays in each month at Labor Hall, corner State and Mifflin street. President, J. A. Johnson, 608 East Mifflin street; recording secretary, E. J. Winsor, 1149 East Gorham street; financial secretary, Fred Ingram, 412 West Johnson street.
- *No. 160, Zanesville, O.—Meets first and third Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., at Building Trades Hall, over 204 Main street. President, F. J. Poyner, 5 Bell Flats; recording secretary, John Mangin, Kirk House; financial secretary, A. E. DeLong, Route 8, Zanesville.
- *No. 161, Uniontown, Pa.—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades and Labor Council Hall, Main street. President, J. O. Clark, Madison ave.; recording secretary, J. F. Morrow, Commercial bldg.; financial secretary, Wm. C. Lacey, 38 Wilson avenue.
- *No. 162, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Thursday evening, at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, J. P. Hannaher, Labor Temple; recording secretary, B. H. Limenberger, Labor Temple; financial secretary, J. C. Grimm, Labor Temple.
- *No. 163, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Building Trades Council Hall, 81 West Market street. President, J. J. McGlynn, 890 E. South street; recording secretary, Thomas Moore, 88 North Sherman street; financial secretary, D. H. Ebert, 400 Scott street.
- *No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Monday, Fehren's Hall, 168 Beacon avenue. President, J. A. Brennan, 1804 Washington street, Hoboken; recording secretary, Otto Bauer, 187 Griffith street; financial secretary, Edward F. Kenna, 1119 Washington street, Hoboken N. J.
- *No. 165, Newport News, Va.—Meets every other Tuesday evening at C. L. U. Hall, corner Thirty-second street and Washington avenue. President, J. W. Driver, 1015 Twenty-sixth street; recording secretary, E. C. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Hampton, Va.; financial secretary, R. A. Gentis, 1187 Twenty-fourth st.
- *No. 166, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Hall, corner Market and Main. President, H. Lamberton; recording secretary, J. S. Milne, 647 Elgin ave.; financial secretary, W. Girard, 118 Hallett st.
- *No. 167, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Old England Block, North street. President, Hugh J. Breslin, 233 Linden street; recording secretary, R. C. Robertson, 7 Parker street; financial secretary, Fred. A. Wood, 51 Briggs avenue.
- *No. 168, Parkersburg, W. Va.—Meets Wednesday at Bricklayers' Hall, Court Square. President, G. T. Henderson, Williamstown, W. Va.; recording secretary, J. R. Mayhew, Avery street; financial secretary, W. C. Vaughan, 1017 Lynn street.
- *No. 169, Fresno, Cal.—Meets every Monday at Union Hall, 1123 K street. President, A. L. Moore, 940 H street; recording secretary, H. F. White, 2029 Fresno street; financial secretary, C. T. McShany, Box 1801.
- *No. 170, Mason City, Iowa.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Howe's Hall cor. Fourth and Main streets. President, A. H. Ramsey, 216 South Washington street; recording secretary, F. W. Roberts, 214 East Tenth street; financial secretary, J. D. Templin, 771 East State street.
- *No. 171, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, South Main street. President, Geo. F. Haggitt, 18 River st., Ypsilanti; recording secretary, Foster Ostrander, Ypsilanti; financial secretary, F. C. Phelps, 114 Felch street.
- *No. 172, Newark, Ohio.—Meets every Friday night at I. B. E. W. Hall, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Church street. President, L. A. Slack, Citizens' Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Sam. C. Alledort, 81 Ninth street; financial secretary, D. S. Hollister, 405 Andover street.
- *No. 173, Ottumwa, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, East Second street. President, H. E. McKown, 204 North McLean street; recording secretary, S. W. Speer, Hospital building; financial secretary, E. Trent, 228 North Davis street.
- *No. 174, St. Johns, N. B.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Berryman's Hall, corner Princess and Charlotte streets. President, D. H. Melvin, 87 High street; recording secretary, John W. Mathison, 11 Metcalfe street; financial secretary, Oltis H. Tracy, 38 Cliff street.
- *No. 175, Benton Harbor, Mich.—Meets every Wednesday, Robinson Block, 110 Pipestone street. President, R. G. Moats, 128 Summit street; recording secretary, R. Emerson, 618 Broad street, St. Joseph, Mich.; financial secretary, C. C. Maddox.
- *No. 176, Joliet, Ill.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Jefferson and Ottawa street. President, Ray Allen, 425 Chicago street; recording secretary, A. J. Scheuber, 219 N. Broadway; financial secretary, Denny Wright, 401 Chicago street.
- *No. 177, Paducah, Ky.—Meets Second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Hall, corner of Seventh and Court streets. President, J. Farmer, 427 Clark street; recording secretary, Ed. Juett, care People's Tel. Co.; financial secretary, H. C. Rawling, 427 Clark street.
- *No. 178, Canton, Ohio.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Brown's Hall, 1409 West Tus street; President, Hugh Williams, 515 E. North street; recording secretary, W. B. Thayer, 808 Lawrence avenue; financial secretary, H. T. Seymour, 1409 West Tus street.
- *No. 179, Charleston S. C.—Meets every second and fourth Friday night at Knights of Pythias Hall, King street opposite Marion Square. President, I. R. Ward, So. Bell Tel. and T. Co.; recording secretary, J. K. Wilson, So. Bell and T. Co.; financial secretary, Samuel Webb, 141 Meeting street.
- *No. 180, Vallejo, Cal.—Meets first and third Friday at Labor Council Hall, Sacramento street. President, L. A. Thatcher, 222 Capitol street; recording and financial secretary, R. M. Plunkett, 230 York street.
- *No. 181, Utica, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday at Labor Temple, Hotel street, Utica, New York. President, John Greenwood, 82 Roberts street; recording secretary, Herman Wameling, 247 Seymour avenue; financial secretary, Edward T. Fox, 199 Court street.
- *No. 182, La Cananea, Sonora, Mex.—Meets every Monday evening, 8.00, at Y. M. C. A. President, A. C. Brown, La Cananea, Sonora; recording secretary, Sid Carles, La Cananea, Sonora. financial secretary, O. P. Gray, La Cananea, Sonora.
- *No. 183, Lexington, Ky.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Van Deven Hall, Main street, east of Broadway. President, M. M. Welch, 182 Walnut street; recording secretary, Leslie

Kitchen, corner Cross and Pine streets; financial secretary, J. R. Whitmer P. O. Box 577, Lexington, Ky.

*No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner Main and Boone avenue. President, J. H. Shull, 266 Duffield avenue; recording secretary, Roy Squires; financial secretary, John Norwood, 149 E. Brooks street.

*No. 185, Helena, Mont.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Rooms 26, 27, 28 Atlas Block, No. 7 Main street. President, Frank Avery, P. O. Box 1227; recording secretary, Alex. Jones, P. O. Box 1227; financial secretary, C. H. Coar, P. O. Box 1227.

*No. 186, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Tuesday at Stationary Engineers' Hall, Times Bldg. President, J. Owens, 85 Hawthorne street; recording secretary, E. O. Sperry, 55 Grand street, New Britain; financial secretary, E. O. Sperry, 66 Kensington street, New Britain, Conn.

*No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets every Tuesday night at Stationary Engineers' Hall, cor. State and Otter streets. President, Emil Prong, 16 Carr street; recording secretary, Robert Waters, 187 Wange street; financial secretary, P. S. Bixby, 140 Pearl street.

*No. 188, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Elmand Scotland Court. President, E. A. White, 182 N. Akard; recording secretary, B. E. Loper, 269 Cochran street; financial secretary, Chas. Bush, 311 Wood street.

*No. 189, Chester, Pa.—Meets every Monday night at Beale Block, Sixth and Edgemont ave. President, John F. Owens, Chester; recording secretary, John Lamont, Chester; financial secretary, Andrew Sullivan, Chester.

*No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Electrical Workers Hall, 236 Washington street. President, John C. Brennen, 364 New street; recording secretary, Wm. Varley, 250 Clifton avenue; financial secretary, Joseph R. Hoch, 864 New street.

*No. 191, Everett, Wash.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 2320 Lombard street. President, Severn Patterson, 3004 Federal street; recording secretary, W. H. Riggs, 3209 Oak ave.; financial secretary, L. V. Harper, P. O. Box 228.

*No. 192, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets every Tuesday at United Labor Temple, 354 Second street. President, Geo. A. Hulbert, 148 Adams street; recording secretary, Frank Underwood, 148 Adams street; financial secretary, G. L. Hamilton, 148 Adams street.

*No. 193, Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, L. B. Johnson, 528 N. Fifth street; recording secretary, S. Dillard, 1141 N. Walnut street; financial secretary, W. E. Oliver, 222 N. Fifth st.

*No. 194, Shreveport, La.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall, corner of Texas and Common streets. President, W. A. Holt, 1107 Reynolds street; recording secretary, S. E. Blodgett, Arcade Hotel; financial secretary, R. L. Curtis, 323 Walnut street.

*No. 195, Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets Sundays at 10 a. m., in Jennings Block, First, South and Main street. President, George W. Setell, No. 4 Clift Place; recording secretary, E. L. Nourse, Hotel Richelleu, Second So. and Third, East; financial secretary, J. E. Gillett, 176½ W. South Temple.

*No. 196, Rockford, Ill.—Meets first and third Fridays at Electrical Workers Hall, 300½ West State street. President, Clarence Bennett, 414 S. Madison street; recording secretary, Harry J. Miller, 534 Woodlawn ave.; financial secretary, L. C. Williamson, 528 W. State street.

*No. 197, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, over 106 West Front street. President, J. J. Eversole, P. O. Box 274; recording secretary, C. J. Winters, P. O. Box 274; financial secretary, W. S. Briscoe, Box 286.

*No. 198, Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Facade Building, Room 1. President, F. Chalder, 57 Grand View ave.; recording secretary, Ed A. Peters, care of St. George Hotel; financial secretary, J. N. Krah, Lock Box 108.

*No. 199 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets Thursday at 8 p. m., Union Hall, northeast corner Eleventh and Chestnut st. President, T. F. Lappin, 4058

Connecticut street; recording secretary, H. J. Matthews, 3009 Manchester avenue; financial secretary, W. J. Kelley, 2914 Madison street.

*No. 200, Anaconda, Mont.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, Mattie Block, East Commercial avenue. President, W. Hurst, P. O. Box 483; recording secretary, Jas. O'Mara, P. O. Box 483; financial secretary, J. H. Davis, P. O. Box 483.

*No. 201, Appleton, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Master Builders' Hall, corner Edward and Appleton streets. President, J. Tempas, 1024 Sixth street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Kerns, 805 N. Division street; financial secretary, U. J. Deuster, 665 Appleton street.

*No. 202, Seattle, Wash.—Meets second Tuesday of every month in Hotel Seattle Building, Occidental avenue and Yesler street. President, J. Horning, East Lake avenue and Gaylor street; recording secretary, Gus Soderberg, Eighth avenue and Pike street; financial secretary, L. H. Brickley, 314½ Ninth avenue, North.

*No. 203, Champaign, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday night, at Odd Fellows Building, 7 and 9 Neil street. President, H. G. Eastman, 408 North Elm street; recording secretary, John C. McDonald, 1103 West Clark street, Urbana, Ills.; financial secretary, A. L. Chandler, 717 N. Randolph street.

*No. 204, Springfield, Ohio.—Meets every Monday at Trader's and Labor Hall, Main street and Walnut alley. President, F. C. Rotzel, 112 South Center street; recording secretary, P. F. Dye; financial secretary, Chas. Chandler, 24 South Meehame street.

*No. 205, Jackson, Mich.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Labor Hall, corner Jackson and West Main streets. President, E. Osborn, 511 North Jackson street; recording secretary, Wm. Lawrence, 316 Greenwood avenue; financial secretary, F. C. Lewis, 427 W. Wilkins street.

*No. 206, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday night at 8 p. m., in K. O. T. M. Hall, corner Third and Court streets. President, Peter Hovis, financial secretary, H. Ed Herrmann, 28 South B street.

*No. 207, Stockton, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday, at Turner Hall, 110 North Hunter street. President, Frank Ellison, 220 South Sutter street; recording secretary, Wm. E. Lee, 539 South American street; financial secretary, James R. Wagner, 603 West Park street.

*No. 208, Muscatine, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 105-107 Iowa avenue. President, David P. Patterson, 412 W. Sixth street; recording secretary, J. A. Lawrence, 1617 Mulberry street; financial secretary, W. F. Demorest, 206 East Second street.

*No. 209, Logansport, Ind.—Meets every Thursday at hall on the corner Broadway and Third streets. President, J. W. Abshire, 1980 Spear street; recording secretary, Nate Costenbolder, 320 Race street; financial secretary, Chas. M. Ray, Rural Route No. 1.

*No. 210, Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Geo. A. Orr, 189 Mt. Vernon avenue; recording secretary, I. N. Cramer, rear 12 South Ohio ave.; financial secretary, C. H. Towne, 1515 Pacific ave.

*No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in G. A. R. Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Harry D. Brown, 1806 Ontario ave.; recording and financial secretary, E. W. McCann, Alcazar.

*No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Joseph A. Cullen, 952 W. Sixth street; recording secretary, Harry Falquet, 1125 Jackson street; financial secretary, W. B. Kelley, Norwood, O.

*No. 213, Vancouver, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Brien's Hall, corner Hastings and Homer streets. President, Geo. Cowling, 152 Dufferin street; recording secretary, Geo. P. Farr, Barber Electrical Co.; financial secretary, A. E. McCartney, 513 Powell street.

*No. 214, Olean, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Fountain Hose House, First street. President, S. D. Harding; recording secretary, E. E. Allen, 607

West State street; financial secretary, T. E. Delinger, 128 South Twelfth street.

*No. 215, Hot Springs, Ark.—Meets every Tuesday night, rear of Plateau Hotel, Chapel street. President, W. B. Subrick, Lone Star Hotel; recording secretary, E. C. Waite, Gen'l Del.; financial secretary, Guy Tracy, Gen'l Del.

*No. 216, Owensboro, Ky.—Meets every Thursday at Lineman Hall, 815½ Frederick street. President, A. D. Faught, 826 St. Elizabeth street; recording secretary, J. H. Carnell, 424 St. Ann street; financial secretary, W. C. Saxton, 326 St. Elizabeth street.

*No. 217, Seattle Wash.—Meets Mondays at Waitresses Hall, 1420 Second avenue. President, H. A. Patton, 8815 Ashwood avenue; recording secretary, Daniel Buck, 1418 Sixth avenue, financial secretary, E. A. Clarke, 132 Warren avenue.

*No. 218, Sharon, Pa.—Meets every alternate Monday night at Leslie Hall, Chestnut street. President, F. B. Schoor, South Main street; recording secretary, R. D. Hilliard, 58 Shanengo street; financial secretary, C. D. Brown, Hubbard, Ohio.

*No. 219, Sullivan, Ind.—Meets first and third Tuesday night at Electric Plant Building. President, S. M. Riggs; recording secretary, J. E. Stannfield, Sullivan, Ind.; financial secretary, N. S. Worley.

*No. 220, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in month at Durand Building, West Main street. President, P. J. Cotter, 88 Ontario street; recording secretary, C. H. Thompson, 25½ Ontario street; financial secretary, E. C. Thompson, 14, 435 Main street east.

*No. 221, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets every Friday at Furey's Hall, on The Triangle. President, J. H. Cousins, 371 Cypress street; recording secretary, Geo. Mayo, 350 Cypress street; financial secretary, R. B. Delahanty, 2006 Railroad ave.

*No. 222, Lafayette, Ind.—Meets every Thursday at Brick Masons' Hall, Tenth and Main streets. President, F. E. Williams, 418 N. Fifth street; recording secretary, E. S. Klinker, 1615 Tippecanoe street; financial secretary, Walter Hawkins, 1621 Casson street.

*No. 223, Brockton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, room 114 Arcade Building, 139 Main street. President, Chas. E. Cole, 416 School street, Whitman; recording secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street; financial secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street.

*No. 224, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at headquarters of Trade and Labor Unions, 721½ Central avenue; President, C. J. Hakes; recording secretary, D. W. Lyman, care F. D. T. G.; financial secretary, D. W. Layman, 620½ Central avenue, Room 6.

*No. 225, Topeka, Kans.—Meets every Wednesday at Trades' Assembly Hall, 711 Kansas avenue. President, C. H. Baxter, Crawford Flat No. 2; recording secretary, Paul Robinson, Ohio House; financial secretary, D. C. Platt, 502 Chandler street.

*No. 226, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Meets first Thursday evening in each month at Federation Hall, cor. First avenue and Second street. President, Bert. Eckenberger, Kenwood Park, Iowa; recording secretary, Frank Thomas, 125 F avenue west, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; financial secretary, V. J. Gibson, Kenwood Park, Iowa.

*No. 227, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Wednesday night at Fox's Hall, corner Fourth avenue and 19th street. President, G. W. Brown, 812 North Eighteenth street; recording secretary, B. C. Jewell, Peoples Tel. Co.; financial secretary, D. Harper, Southern Bell Tel. Co.

*No. 228, Oil City, Pa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, Center and Elm streets. President, H. Bocel, 19 Grove avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Humes; financial secretary, J. W. Bullock, 813 Pine street.

*No. 229, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Building Trades Hall, 843 Elm street. President, W. P. Michie, Old City Hotel; recording secretary, Chas. W. Warner, 75 Sagamore street; financial secretary, R. Sheer, No. 9 C street.

*No. 230, Victoria, B. C.—Meets every third Friday at Labor Hall, corner Johnson and Douglas streets. President, E. Routh, 62 Government street; recording secretary, F. F. McKitt-

rick, 145 Chatham street; financial secretary, E. C. Knight, 200 Douglas street.

*No. 231, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month at Lincoln Club Rooms, 66 Pearl street. President, A. Montabone; recording secretary, V. L. Faussey, 570 S. East street; financial secretary, H. R. Erdmann, 449 Terrace avenue.

*No. 232, Schenectady, N. Y.—Financial secretary, W. Purcell, 114 Union street.

*No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets every Thursday at Building Labors Hall, over 12 East Huerrano street. President, D. C. Walsh, P. O. Box 654; recording secretary, Robt. J. Clark, P. O. Box 654; financial secretary, F. M. Jahn, P. O. Box 654.

*No. 234, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at Mohawk Hall, Bradgate Bldg., cor. State and Center streets, 7.30 p. m. President, Wm. Armor, 4 Catherine street; recording secretary, S. Finkensteln, Hotel St. Clair; financial secretary, C. A. Sherman, 888 Carrie street.

*No. 235, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets Thursday at Joseph's Hall, Twelfth and Vine streets. President, Levi M. Ringle, Josephs Hall, southwest cor. Twelfth and Vine streets; recording secretary, H. D. Kibby, 132 Saunders street, Mt. Aubin, Cincinnati, Ohio; financial secretary, Joe Early, 2019 Breen street.

*No. 236, Streator, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Casey's Hall, 107 East Main street. President, H. M. Griffith, N. Bloomington; recording secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge street; financial secretary, J. A. Shuler, 309 East Bridge street.

*No. 237, Lorain, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday night at Wagner Hall, southeast corner E. Erie and Broadway. President, E. E. Falconer, 231 Gregg avenue; recording secretary, J. F. Smith, 823 Franklin street; financial secretary, A. C. Marsh, 440 Sixth street, Elyria, Ohio.

*No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets every Saturday at O. L. U. Hall, 39 Patton avenue. President, E. H. Cienenger, Western Union Telegraph Office; recording secretary, J. N. Welch, Western Union Co.; financial secretary, J. H. Graham, 140 Bailey street.

*No. 239, Newark, N. J.—Electric fixture fitters, wiremen, and hangers—Meets first and third Thursday at Electrical Workers Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Wm. G. Scheussler, 241 Camden street; recording secretary, Harry Schnarr, 185 North Fourth street; financial secretary, Michael Tanenbaum, 104 Hunterdon st.

*No. 240, Philadelphia, Pa.—Telephone—Meets every Thursday at Electrical Workers' Hall, S. E. corner Darien and Vine streets. President, Joseph Stern, 2840 W. Albert street; recording secretary, John Boone, 2330 Coral street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Gillin, Jr., 1532 N. Garnet street.

*No. 241, Dayton, Ohio.—Meets every Monday night at United Trades Council Hall, 234 South Jefferson street. President, Thomas E. Fisher, 54 Logan street; recording secretary, Harry Toot, 10 Hawken street; financial secretary, C. Reiter, 911 West Third street.

*No. 242, Decatur, Ill.—Meets every Friday night at Room 416, Powers' Building, cor. South Water and East Main streets. President, E. O. Baker, Room 16 Syndicate Block; recording secretary, Jno. Simon, 416 Powers Building; financial secretary, A. Frazier, 416 Powers Building.

*No. 243, Vincennes, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows Building, corner Second and Broadway street. President, Joe Eheart; recording secretary, Lester Johnson, 210 Vallmer street; financial secretary, C. F. Green, 621 North Seventh street.

*No. 244, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.—Meets first and third Sunday, 2 p. m., at Hess' Hall, Center street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, Wren Brown, East Mauch Chunk, Box 233; recording secretary, Anthony Armbruster, East Mauch Chunk, Box 232; financial secretary, J. P. Tracy, East Mauch Chunk, Box 195.

*No. 245, Toledo, O.—Meets every Friday night at Mulcaheys Hall, 714 Monroe street. President, J. Callahan, 912 Vinton street; recording secretary, Jas. Shea, 228 Platte street; financial secretary, O. H. Lewis, 820 Magnolia street.

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*No. 246, Steubenville, O.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Druids' Hall, North Fourth street. President, S. M. Richards, 100 South street; recording secretary, T. E. Wagner, Clarendon Hotel; financial secretary, E. D. Richards, 8rd and South streets.

No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Trades Assembly Hall, State street, near Canal bridge. President, Arthur E. Sparks, 20 Cora street; recording secretary, Herbert U. Merrill 110 State street; financial secretary, R. C. Schermerhorn, 840 Paige street.

*No. 248, Chillicothe, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Federal Labor Union Hall, 158 East Fifth street. President, E. O. Jackson, 157 West Wotter street; recording secretary, Strawder J. Swyers, 89 E. Second street; financial secretary, Strawder J. Swyers, 89 E. Second street.

*No. 249, St. Catharines, Ontario.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday, each month, at Trades and Labor Hall, St. Paul street. President, J. W. Johnson, St. Catharines, Ontario; recording secretary, J. Charles Clifford, St. Catharines, Ontario; financial secretary, Joseph Lappin, St. Catharines, Ont.

*No. 250 San Jose, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday in Phelan Hall, corner First and Post streets. President, Jno. Guilbert, 147 East St. James street; recording secretary, Nick Cooper, 397 West San Carlos street; financial secretary, J. W. Hilton, No. 57 South Seventh street.

*No. 251, Pine Bluff, Ark.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenters Hall, 112½ W. Banague streets. President, B. R. Brown, P. O. Box 248; recording secretary, Vernon Mullen, P. O. Box 248; financial secretary, J. W. Johnson, P. O. Box 248.

*No. 252, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Thursday each month at Ellis' Building, State street, next canal bridge. President, Charles Heffernan, 306 Jay street, continued; recording secretary, Samuel McKinney, 937 Albany street; financial secretary, C. A. Bates, Box 655.

*No. 253, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Sunday mornings at 10.30 at Union Hall, corner of First avenue and Second street. President, Tony Weidlich, 1036 South Sixth street, west; recording secretary, S. L. Stafford, 500 Seventh avenue, west; financial secretary, C. A. Isentrant, Iowa Tel. Co.

No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Switch-board Makers.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Machinists Hall, State and Jay streets. President, A. M. Franchols, 258 Broadway; recording secretary, D. Murphy, Hallett street; financial secretary, Jno. H. Cornick, 808 Grant avenue.

*No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Longshoremen's Hall, corner Ellis avenue, west and Front street. President, Chester Vrieiland, Goeltz blk; recording secretary, Ernest Jacott, Franklin House; financial secretary, John E. Dunn, Judd blk.

*No. 256, Charleston, W. Va.—Financial secretary, B. F. Weaver, 408 Kanawha st., Charleston.

*No. 257, Jackson, Miss.—Meets every Thursday in Bricklayers' Hall, W. Jackson street. President, J. N. Olson; recording secretary, J. M. Grafton; financial secretary, J. Hall, W. U. Tel. Co.

*No. 258, Providence, R. I.—Meets every Friday night at Hanley Building, 63 Washington street. President, John V. Bowers, 53 Capron street, Providence, R. I.; recording secretary, Ed. Gonyea, 8 Gifford street, Providence, R. I.; financial secretary, John W. Fisher, 169 Bartlett avenue, Edgewood, R. I.

*No. 259, Salem, Mass.—Meets every Tuesday evening at I. O. O. F. Hall, Washington street. President, W. B. Jackson, 8 Bay street, Beverly; recording secretary, C. R. Hale, 408 Summer street, Lynn; financial secretary, F. A. Coker, 41 March street, Salem.

*No. 260, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month in Hibernian Armory, 1022 Calhoun street. President, John T. Somers, 632 Hendricks street; recording and financial secretary, Leroy Zellers, 1420 Swinney ave.

*No. 261 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—First and third Wednesday, Phythian Hall, 464½ Broadway. President, Ross Patterson, Imperial Hotel; re-

cording secretary, W. H. Lavigne, 181 Clinton street; financial secretary, W. H. Owen, 42½ Caroline street.

*No. 262, Pullman, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at K. of P. Hall, Arcade Building. President, S. H. Dawney, 6525 Ellis avenue, Chicago; recording secretary, J. A. Larson, 8028 Coles avenue, South Chicago; financial secretary, M. J. Coleman, 4931 Indiana avenue.

*No. 263, Shamokin, Pa.—Meets Thursday evening at 7.30, Room 7, Sells Zimmerman Building, Independence street. President, Harry T. Morgan, corner Pine and Diamond streets; recording secretary, Rosser Samuels, 118 Poplar street; financial secretary, Ed. Roth, 248 South Wood street.

*No. 264, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Friday of every month at Bartenders Hall, England Block. President, E. C. Ventis, Lennox, Mass.; recording secretary, J. K. Beardsley, 44 Hamlin street, Pittsfield, Mass.; financial secretary, C. C. Rowley, 240 Tyler street.

*No. 265, Lincoln, Neb.—Meets every Monday at A. O. U. W. Hall, 132 South Tenth street. President, Mark T. Caster, 2181 S street; recording secretary, John Sherman, 425 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, George W. Neally, 428 South Thirteenth street.

*No. 266, Sedalia, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Glass Hall, corner Third and Lamine streets. President, Milo J. Spahr, 312 W. Eleventh street; recording secretary, O. L. Gosnell, care of Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company; financial secretary, L. Elsemann, 705 East Fifteenth streets.

*No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday of each month at K. of C. Hall, over Gazette office. President, B. A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; recording secretary, J. W. Andry, 534 Mumford street; financial secretary, J. G. Baringer, P. O. Box 184, Scotia, N. Y.

*No. 268, Newport, R. I.—First and third Fridays, at Central Labor Hall, Thames street. President, C. W. Holm, 14 Bliss Road; recording secretary, W. H. Mitchell, Daily Cottage, Dixon street; financial secretary, F. A. Bloom, 1 Harison avenue.

*No. 269, Princeton, Ind.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at I. B. of E. W. Hall, 108½ north Main street. President, Chas. F. Stevens; recording and financial secretary, L. S. Kell, 109 Prince street.

*No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays and second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 127 Park Row, New York City. President, G. Fairchild, Benson avenue and Bay, Twenty-second street, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn; recording secretary, G. W. Townsend, 961 Hancock street, Brooklyn; financial secretary, I. C. Grant, 304 W. 145th street.

*No. 271, Altoona, Pa.—First and third Monday, each month, Carpenter's Hall, Thirteenth street and Eleventh avenue. President, Chas. Downs, Howard avenue and Eleventh street; recording secretary, F. T. Kleffman, 1114 Twelfth street; financial secretary, Harry Stewart.

*No. 272, Sherman, Texas.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Odd Fellows' Hall Walnut and Houghton streets. President, Frank H. Wright, care of Grayson Tel. Co.; recording secretary, W. L. Porter, care of S. W. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, E. F. Jerger, 587 W. Locust street.

*No. 273, Clinton, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Labor Temple, Fifth avenue. President, J. J. Davis, 202 South Second street; recording secretary, O. A. Prest, 425 Dewitt street; financial secretary, C. C. Mathiesen, 628 Stockholm street.

*No. 274, Marinette, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trades Council Hall, Main street. President, E. A. Golden, 823 Wells street; recording secretary, Peter Edges, Armstrong street; financial secretary, F. E. McWayne, 1838 Stephenson street.

*No. 275, Muskegon, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades and Labor Hall, Western avenue. President, Wm. Stines, 65 Sandford street; recording secretary, P. A. Peterson, 44 Jefferson street; financial secretary, C. B. Morey, 82 Miller avenue.

*No. 276, West Superior, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Union Hall, Hammond

Block. President, W. W. Kielly, 916 Baxter avenue; recording secretary, J. R. Tillotson, 1620 Oaks avenue; financial secretary, P. C. Miller, 1901 Butler avenue.

*No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Recorder's Room, City Hall, Kelly street and Broadway. President, H. H. Buckbee, Lucas avenue; recording secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; financial secretary, H. Rumsey, 100 Downs street.

†No. 278, Rock Island, Ill.—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Turner Hall, Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Rock Island, Ill. President, George Briggs, 2006 Rock Island street, Davenport, Iowa; recording secretary, Lewis L. Corey, 2014 Iowa St., Davenport, Iowa; financial secretary, Jay C. Mead, 655 East Sixth street, Davenport, Iowa.

*No. 280, Hammond, Ind.—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall, 247 State street. President, B. C. Mead, 247 State street; recording secretary, S. J. Carpenter, 186 Clinton street; financial secretary, C. R. Sherard.

†No. 281, New Orleans, La.—Meets first Friday in each month at McMahon's Hall, Dryades street, near Callopo. President, Chas. Kister, 2719 First street; recording secretary, P. Radlet, 1510 N. Robinson street; financial secretary, Geo. Lorrick, 6115 Laurel street.

No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at corner of 44th and Halstead streets. President, P. Sullivan, 8783 Wallace street; recording secretary, C. Coult, 3342 Archer ave.

*No. 283, Oakland, Cal.—Financial secretary, E. W. Davis, Vincent House, Seventh and Market streets.

No. 284 Rochester, N. Y.—(Station men.)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Snelder's Hall, 14 North Water street. President, George M. Lampman, 72 Glasgow street; recording secretary, W. J. K. Sutherland, 47 Elm street; financial secretary, James B. Coyle, 65 Davis street.

†No. 285, Lynn, Mass.—Financial secretary, H. Patten, 29 Hanover street.

*No. 286, New Albany, Ind.—Meets every Monday night at Cigar Makers' Hall, State and Market street. President, J. B. Firster, 1823 Rear Market; recording secretary, John Ulmer, 801 Pearl street; financial secretary, J. P. Elliott, 526 Culb avenue.

†No. 287, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday in Electrical Workers Hall, Darlen and Vine streets. President, Chas. H. Weir, 1922 Stanley street; recording secretary, Thos. Carroll, Palmyra, N. J.; financial secretary, Geo. Shaffer, 818 North Thirteenth street.

*No. 288, Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets first and third Thursday at Central Labor Hall, 215½ E. Fourth street. President, W. J. Braydon, 1202 Bluff street; recording secretary, H. J. Miller, 409 W. Fourth; financial secretary, Brickley, Chas. P. O. Box 764.

*No. 289, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Labor Union Hall, Walnut ave. President, Don A. Loucks, Alta House; recording secretary, Frank E. Daubenbiss, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 555; financial secretary, J. E. Judd.

*No. 290, Danville, Ill.—Meets first and third Mondays at business agents office, 25 West Main street. President, Pearl Baum, 807 Oak street; recording secretary, Bert Smith, 214 E. Madison street; financial secretary, W. E. Crosley, 12 E. North street.

*No. 291, Boise City, Idaho.—Meets every Friday evening at Labor Hall, Banack street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. President, W. W. Moore, Thirteenth and Eastman streets; recording secretary, James D. McCune, Pacific Hotel; financial secretary, T. H. Martin, P. O. Box 525.

†No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, No. 3. President, P. W. Hall; recording secretary, T. F. Brady; financial secretary, H. M. Crawshaw, 2027 Willow avenue.

†No. 293, North Adams, Mass.—Meets every second Sunday at 11 a. m., at Sullivan Block, Main street. President, Fred. W. Pinkham, Holden street; recording secretary, Arthur A. Isbell, 80 Porter street; financial secretary, Edward S. Boylan, 18 School street.

*No. 294, Nuncle, Ind.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Union Labor Hall, 8d floor, corner Walnut and Main streets. President, Clyde Zecke, Box 676; recording secretary, Orvil Overcrash; financial secretary, Ralph Garst, 403 Wheeling avenue.

*No. 295, Natchez, Miss.—President, L. T. Moore; financial secretary, C. R. Foreman, 209 South Broadway.

*No. 296, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Meets first and third Monday evening each month, at 405 Main street. President, Jno. McAbee, 9 Cannon street; recording secretary, Fred Wiggins, 35 Market street; financial secretary, Jacob Ostram, 87 South Bridge street.

†No. 297, Piqua, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Plock's Hall, 114 South Main street. President, J. G. Ballard, Tippecanoe City, Ohio; recording secretary, C. M. Reed, 617 River street, Piqua, Ohio; financial secretary, J. H. Parlette, No. 8 West street, Troy, Ohio.

*No. 298, Findlay, Ohio.—President, George Hildebrand, 605 Cherry street; recording and financial secretary, Clair Diffenderfer, Findlay Home Tel. Co.

†No. 299, Camden, N. J.—Meets every Thursday at Daley's Hall, Northwest corner Seventh and Burch streets. President, William Fullerton, East Side; recording secretary, Peter T. Ward, 619 Cedar street; financial secretary, H. B. Fraser, 814 Linden street.

*No. 300, Auburn, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday, at C. M. B. A. Hall, Franklin street. President, A. Long, 128½ Fulton street; recording secretary, Harry Richer, Hoffman street; financial secretary, A. Long, 128½ Fulton street.

*No. 301, Texarkana, Ark.—Meets every Wednesday at Union Labor Hall, 216 Pine street. President, W. F. Robinson, 214 Walnut street; recording secretary, George E. Russell, 226 State Line; financial secretary, J. F. French, 226 State Line.

†No. 302, Peoria, Ill.—Meets First and third Tuesdays of each month at Carpenters Hall, 218 Main street. President, John Hoffman, 102 Windom street; recording secretary, H. C. Lupton, 404 Cooper street; financial secretary, Anthony Bickerdt, 320½ Bryon St.

*No. 303, Lincoln, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Painters' Hall, East Pulaski street. President, F. E. Taylor, 830 Third street; recording secretary, E. S. Ransdell, 817 South Kickapoo street; financial secretary, C. E. Chowning, 302 Delavan street.

†No. 304, New Haven, Conn.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Union Hall, 99 Orange street. President, W. R. Johnson, 773 Whitney avenue; recording secretary, W. M. Dutton, 542 Chapel street; financial secretary, T. H. Schmolk, 88 Franklin street.

†No. 305, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Financial secretary, A. H. Meyer, 69 Elizabeth st.

*No. 306, Albuquerque, New Mex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Central Labor Union Hall. President, M. Nash, Albuquerque; recording secretary, M. N. Sweet, Albuquerque; financial secretary, E. R. Hotelling, 110 Gold avenue.

*No. 307, Cumberland, Md.—Meets first and third Saturday, K. of P. Hall, 39 Baltimore street. President, J. H. Reid, 29 Frederick street; recording secretary, Michael Gill, Tremont Hotel; financial secretary, R. Snyder, 17 Harrison street.

†No. 308, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets every Tuesday night, 284 Pearl street, opposite post office; President, E. T. Simmonds, 915 Forsythe street; recording secretary, L. Cook, 812 Magnolia avenue; financial secretary, W. G. Miller, 284 Pearl street.

†No. 309, East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Bartenders' Hall, Fourth street, near Broadway. President, Charles Bennett, State and Sixteenth streets; recording secretary, C. Arnold, 22 North Main street, E. St. Louis, Ill.; financial secretary, R. Hartske, 2752 Lafayette ave.

*No. 310, Stamford, Conn.—Meets first Monday of each month, Wm. T. Minor Post, G. A. R. Hall, 442 Main street. President, Goodrich E. Risley, 192 Atlantic street; recording secretary,

John J. Farrell, Glenbrook; financial secretary, Norman R. Wilcox, 109 Stillwater avenue.

*No. 311, Beloit, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Trades Council Hall, Bridge and Third streets. President, Chas. Ford, 774 Brooks street; financial secretary, A. J. Gilbertson, 1039 Prairie avenue.

*No. 312, Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets first and third Mondays at Eagle Hall, corner of First avenue and Center street. President, E. J. Reynolds; recording secretary, W. E. Mittenberger, P. O. Box 512.

*No. 313, Wilmington, Del.—Meets first and third Friday at N. E. corner of 8th and Orange. President, Wm. MacKenzie, 809 South Harrison street; recording secretary, George Senior, 813 Talmall street; financial secretary, Geo. T. Lyon, 422 E. Fifth street.

*No. 314, Tyler, Texas.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Trades Council Hall, South side Square. President, F. E. L. Ivey, care of Bell Telephone Co.; recording secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street; financial secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street.

*No. 316, Ogden, Utah.—Meets every Saturday, night at Union Labor Hall, 264 Twenty-fourth street. President, W. R. Jackson, Lock Box 44; recording secretary H. B. Hill, Lock Box 44; financial secretary, Geo. M. Stoddard, Lock Box 44.

*No. 317, Hopkinsville, Ky.—President, Pat Cenby; financial secretary, George McDonald.

*No. 318, Knoxville, Tenn.—Meets every Saturday, at 7:30 P. M., Independent Hall, Gay st. President, W. J. Radcliffe, 716 Gay street; recording secretary, J. O. Shelley, 345 Scott street; financial secretary, Fred P. O'Conner, 605 W. Vine street.

*No. 319, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets first and third Mondays at K. of L. No. 3 Hall, 635 Smithfield street. President, George Pienau, Gray street, Mt. Wash. Pittsburgh, Pa.; recording secretary, Wm. G. Comrie, 6815 Holden street, East End; financial secretary, Wm. A. Kelly, 36 Oakland square.

*No. 320, Paris, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday at N. Main street, over Wray's saloon. President, D. A. Jones, 515 Bonham street; recording secretary, Edwin Burke, Box 238; financial secretary, W. N. Banta, 735 N. Main street.

*No. 321, La Salle, Ill.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Reed & O'Neill's Hall, 845 First street. President, Thomas Heffron, La Salle, Ill.; recording secretary, Noxie Dusch, 227 Bucklin street; financial secretary, Jos. B. Skovare, 328 Second street.

*No. 322, Kokomo, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday, Buckeye, south of Sycamore street. President, Ed. Vaughn, 272 S. Buckeye street; recording and financial secretary, A. H. Collister, 108 N. Kentucky street.

*No. 323, Fairmont, W. Va.—Meets Saturday nights at Musgrave Hall, Monroe street. President, H. S. Upton, general delivery; recording secretary, T. N. Bennet, Fairmont general delivery; financial secretary, George E. Allard, Box 607, Fairmont, W. Va.

*No. 324, Brazil, Ind.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights at United Mine Workers' Hall, Main and Walnut streets (Opera Block). President, Harry Reed, 12 W. Maple street; recording secretary, Birt Stauts, 203 South Lambert street; financial secretary, L. M. Moore, 203 South Lambert street.

*No. 325, Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m. at C. L. U. Hall, 79 State street. President, F. K. Spencer, 18 New street; recording secretary, R. P. Noble, 18 New street; financial secretary, W. J. Bidwell, 120 Washington St.

*No. 326, Conneville, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rutsek's Hall, cor. Main and Arch Streets. President, Alex. Angus, Smith's Hotel; recording secretary, Frank Buttermore, New Haven, Pa.; financial secretary, Paul McDonald, 234 E. Apple street.

*No. 327, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets first and third Mondays at Central Labor Hall, Clematis avenue. President, E. W. J. Parrish; recording secretary, Stephen L. Harman, 212 Palm Beach; financial secretary, J. E. Chambers.

*No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets every second Wednesday evening, Trades and Labor Hall,

West 1st between Bridge and Oneida street. President, John Goodwin, 318 Walnut street; recording secretary, J. J. Glynn, 69 East Cayuga street; financial secretary, Frank Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street.

*No. 329, Shelbyville, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Union Labor Hall, Public Square. President, Alfred C. Lee, 26 Second street; recording secretary, Frank Shewmon, West Jackson st.; financial secretary, A. C. Lee, 26 Second street.

*No. 330, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers Hall, 1333 Grand ave. President, Henry Hollingbarger, 1710 Grand ave; recording secretary, Earl C. Zoll, 318 East Seventeenth street; financial secretary, G. V. Tudhope, Missouri and Kansas Tel.

*No. 331, Long Branch, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday each month at Phil Daly's Hose Company's Hall, Second avenue. President, E. J. Dougherty, 174 Union ave.; recording secretary, John A. Brokaw, 31 Washington street; financial secretary, Jno. Coles, Jr., Box 127, Station B, Long Branch, N. J.

*No. 332, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.—Meets Tuesday night, at La Lond Block, Ashmun streets. President, D. Howey, 821 Lizzie street; recording secretary, P. E. Sheeley; financial secretary, Ben Balmbridge, 807 John street.

*No. 333, Emporia, Kans.—Meets every Tuesday night at 523½ Commercial street. President, E. McKinsey, 101 So. West street; recording secretary, W. M. Johnson, 709 Merchant street; financial secretary, W. C. Prince, 210 So. Merchant street.

*No. 334, Bellingham, Wash.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Eagles Hall, cor. Elv. and Magnolia streets. President, W. S. Quinby, Station A Bellingham; financial and recording secretary, H. H. Horton, 1114 Ellis street, Bellingham.

*No. 335, Springfield, Mo.—Meets Wednesday, Odd Fellows Hall, 302 Boonville street. President, G. H. Robinson, 604 South street; recording secretary, R. T. Brennan, 433 S. Main street; financial secretary, C. A. Hoag, 953 S. Jefferson street.

*No. 336, Oskaloosa, Iowa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Engineer's Hall, West High avenue. President, Jas. Poling, Oskaloosa; recording secretary, John Teas, Oskaloosa; financial secretary, G. W. Gordon, 207 E. Third avenue.

*No. 338, Denison, Tex.—Meets every first and third Thursdays at Labor Hall, 202½ W. Main street. President, Jack Cleveland, care of G. Co. Tel. Co.; recording and financial secretary, J. W. Acree, 101 East Day street.

*No. 339, Sterling, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Labor Hall, 308 Locust street. President, Geo. Thomas, Sterling, Ill.; recording secretary, John Powers, 105 Twelfth avenue; financial secretary, R. L. Fairbrother, 1011 First avenue, Sterling, Ill.

*No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pythian Castle, corner Ninth and I streets. President, C. W. Beaton, 1620 I street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Curtis, 1318½ Sixteenth street; financial secretary, E. G. Fletcher, Pythian Castle.

*No. 341, Ottawa, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Gebhardt's Hall, 630 West Madison street. President, Wm. L. Spore, 119 W. Washington street; recording secretary, J. H. Brown, 1225 Phelps street; financial secretary, T. A. Stone, Cen. Union Tel. Co.

*No. 342, New Brighton, Pa.—Meets first and third Thursdays. E. J. Ryan's Hall, corner Third avenue and Ninth street. President, Geo. J. Wolf, 1709 Fourth avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.; recording secretary, Chas. Cook, 621 Eighth street, Beaver Falls, Pa.; financial secretary, J. L. Allwine, 654 Case street, Rochester, Pa.

*No. 343, Norwich, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Carpenters' Hall, Shetucket street. President, R. M. Kittson, Woodmansee avenue; recording secretary, Walter Holden, 150 Main street; financial secretary, W. H. Hall, 87 Cliff street.

*No. 344, New London, Conn.—Meets first and third Friday at Bacon Block, State street. President, W. H. Vibber, 24 Mountain avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Comstock, 5 Franklin

street; financial secretary, John S. Loveless, 11 Berkley avenue.

*No. 345, Mobile, Ala.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at I. O. O. F. Hall, corner of St. Joseph and St. Michael streets. President, J. W. Scouyers, 804 Elmira street; recording secretary, C. L. Singler, care of Electric Light Co., Royal and St. Louis streets; financial secretary, W. E. Prewitt, 810 Charleston street.

*No. 346, Fort Smith, Ark.—Meets first and third Tuesday at K. of P. Hall, over 708 Gar. avenue. President, C. P. Rowe, S. D. and Twelfth street; recording secretary J. P. Hamilton, 305 South Tenth street; financial secretary, W. H. McDonald, 710 South Eleventh and H streets.

*No. 347, Peru, Ind.—Meets first and third Friday at Teamster's Hall, Petty Block. President, Frank Seamon, 72 E. Fifth street; recording secretary, Elmer Burlingame, 217 E. Fifth street; financial secretary, S. C. La Boyteant, 59 W. Third street.

*No. 348, Greenville, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Labor Hall, 278 West Lee street. President, C. A. Duck, 216 N. Stonewall street; recording secretary, W. Brame; financial secretary, C. M. Christopher.

*No. 349, Miami, Fla.—President, W. D. Avery, Miami, Fla.; financial secretary, R. D. Taylor, 805 Third street.

*No. 350, Hannibal, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Monday at Bartenders Hall, corner of Main and Broadway. President, Lawson Steadman, 806 North Third street; recording secretary, Geo. M. Jackson, 220 Rock street; financial secretary, Harry Jones, 211 Center street.

*No. 351, Meriden, Conn.—Meets first and third Wednesday each month, at Turners' Hall, Pratt street. President, John J. Buckley, 29 Pratt street, Meriden, Conn.; recording secretary, Charles Bellows, 16 Bristol street, Wallingford, Conn.; financial secretary, A. E. Cooke, Crown street, Meriden, Conn.

*No. 352, Lansing, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Washington avenue, north. President, Bert Evans, 784 Shaw street, west; financial secretary, J. D. Mosher, 585 Laroh, north; recording secretary, C. Edington, 111 Short street.

*No. 353, Toronto, Can.—Meets first and third Mondays, at Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst streets. President, D. Mathieson, 82 Mansfield avenue; recording secretary, J. Fyfe, 82 Mansfield avenue; financial secretary, Jno. Ferguson, 275 Lansdowne avenue.

*No. 354, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets every Thursday at Federation of Labor Hall, corner South and State streets. President, W. H. Meldrum, P. O. Box 207; recording secretary, O. K. Sandberg, 217 Oak street; financial secretary, W. F. Showells, P. O. Box 218.

*No. 355, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at First National Bank Building, Wilkingsburg, Pa. President, W. J. Wington, 211 Ninth avenue, Homestead; recording secretary, W. G. McGettigan, East Pittsburg; financial secretary, Geo. M. Smith, P. O. Box, 217, East Pittsburg.

*No. 356, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Monday, in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1838 Grand avenue. President, Sam H. Hawkins, 1838 Grand avenue; recording secretary, F. J. Schadel, 1838 Grand avenue; financial secretary, C. F. Drolinger, 1838 Grand ave.

*No. 357, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first Thursday after the 15th at Advocate Office, Butler Block. President, John Sheridan, 17 High street, Pittston; recording secretary, P. F. Toole, Union street, Pittston; financial secretary, E. L. Rowan, 282 William street, Pittston.

*No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Carpenters' Union Hall Slicker's Building, 138 Smith street. President, V. Christofferson, 187 Fayette street; recording secretary, Geo. Skirm, 161 Washington street; financial secretary, Ambrose Mather, 44 East venue.

*No. 359, Iron Mountain, Mich.—Meets first Thursday, Spencer Hall, 122 W. B street. President, Quirin Stephany, 108 E. Ludington street; recording secretary, E. W. Mason, 219 E. A street; financial secretary, Conrad Carlson, 1120 River avenue.

*No. 360, Sioux Fall, S. D.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Labor Hall, Syndicate Block. President, M. G. Lacy; recording secretary, Wm. Waples; financial secretary, C. Height, 108 Cliff street.

*No. 361, Lawrence, Kans.—President, Joseph Badsky, 601 Alabamastreet; recording secretary, Jas. Hart, West Elliot street.

*No. 362, Kankakee, Ill.—Meets every Monday at Painters' Hall, E. Court street. President, F. E. Jeffers, Hospital, Illinois; recording secretary, Neal Madigan, 159 W. Court street; financial secretary, A. E. Davids, 159 W. Court street.

*No. 363, Montgomery, Ala.—Meets at Labor Hall, Corner Perry and Washington streets. President, W. S. Bivins, 2118 Columbus street; recording secretary, Jas. E. Brady, 112 N. Hull street; financial secretary, C. M. Thompson, Mutual Light and Power Co.

*No. 364, Guthrie, Okla.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Armory Hall, 109 West Harrison avenue. President, Art Carpenter; recording secretary, W. F. C. Perry; financial secretary, A. H. Harmon, 324 Springer street.

*No. 365, Fulton, Mo.—Financial secretary, Herman Glahn, Fulton.

*No. 366, Allentown Pa.—Meets first and third Sundays every month, Nagles Hall, corner 7th and Turner sts. President, J. S. Hoffman, 1315 Courtst.; recording secretary, John F. Gaffey, 183 Tilgham street; financial secretary, Charles Hoffman, 1315 Court street.

*No. 367, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets first and third Sundays, 220 p. m. President, C. A. Hose, 1927 Florissant avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; recording secretary, Nelson Bolan, Granite City, Ill.; financial secretary, G. E. Sutter, 4603 Cook ave.

*No. 368, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Union Hall, 1591 Second avenue. President, Thomas C. Yoe, 2558 Eighth avenue; recording secretary, Jas. Wellington, 802 W. 129th street; financial secretary, J. J. McCarty, 202 E. 96th Street.

*No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Beck's Hall, Jefferson street, between First and Second. President, L. Rosenfield, R. F. D. No. 2, Sta. E.; recording secretary, J. A. Magness, 2231 Brook street; financial secretary, Dave Butterfield, 1767 Wilson avenue.

*No. 370, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Saturday at Council of Labor Hall, No. 3, 438 1/2 South Spring street. President, C. R. Holmes, 714 Tehama street; recording secretary, C. E. Gough, 684 S. Grand; financial secretary, Hal Hamner, 319 West Avenue Fifty-one.

*No. 371, Redding, Cal.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Horn's hall, 516 California street. President, John T. Reed, Golden Eagle Hotel; recording secretary, J. C. Powel, Temple Hotel; financial secretary, D. W. Rathburn, 828 Gold street.

*No. 372, Boone, Iowa.—Meets first and third Fridays at North Side Union hall, 917 Tenth street. President, H. C. Elliott, 515 Tenth street; recording and financial secretary, A. J. Berl, 1556 Fifth street.

*No. 373, Oneida, N. Y.—Meets first Monday of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner of James and Elm streets. President, F. W. Brickley; recording secretary, P. Lamont Barr, 124 Elm street; financial secretary, W. H. Percival, 14 Prospect street.

*No. 374, Escanaba, Mich.—Meets every first and third Friday evening at Lemmer's Hall, 310 Ludington street. President, J. H. Harkins, 516 Wells avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. G. Compton, 308 Wolcott street.

*No. 375, Jefferson City, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month at K. of P. Hall, corner High and Madison streets. President, M. P. Gaddis; recording secretary, W. D. Vandusen; financial secretary, Geo. W. Fleming, 418 McCarty street.

*No. 376, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month at Electrical Headquarters, 196 Washington street. President, A. J. Mielke, 196 E. Washington street; recording secretary, Jno. Luebke, 196 Washington street; financial secretary, Thos. Queenan, 196 Washington street.

†No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—President D. Duval, 81 Whittier street; recording secretary, L. A. Wentworth, 34 Leyman street; financial secretary, H. F. Bullock, 81 Whittier street.

*No. 378, Sheffield, Ala.—President, F. C. Brumbach; recording secretary, R. K. Anderson; financial secretary, C. L. Nisley.

*No. 379, Greensburg, Pa.—Meets first and third Thursday of each month, at Glunts Hall, corner East Pittsburg street and Maple avenue. President, A. R. Mott, Franklin street; recording secretary, M. McLaughlin, 219 N. Main street; financial secretary, H. E. Peters.

No. 380, Salt Lake City, Utah—Station men—Meets every second and fourth Monday at Emporium Building, 11 West First South Street; President, H. P. Burt, 1519 Indiana avenue. financial secretary, H. P. Burt, 1519 Indiana ave.

No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Fixture hangers—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Koch's Hall, 106 E. Randolph st. President, C. M. Hall, 185 Indiana street; recording secretary, O. H. Owens. South Harvey, Ill.; financial secretary, O. A. Lawren, 449 Cornelia street.

*No. 382, Columbia, S. C.—Meets Wednesday night, at Independence Hall, over Independent Engine House, between Main and Assembly streets. President, F. D. Cooper, Southern Bell Tel. Co.; recording secretary, J. W. Blease, Wm. Perry Electrical Co.; financial secretary, W. J. Jones, South Carolina Glass Works.

*No. 383, Mattoon, Ill.—President, Harry Schock; recording secretary, Ned Malaine; financial secretary, L. Morganstein, Fire Department.

*No. 384, Sydney, Nova Scotia—Meets every second Wednesday of each month at C. M. B. A. Hall, George street, Sydney, C. B. President, S. C. De Witt, Sydney, N. S.; recording secretary, Oscar L. Boyd, P. O. Box 415; financial secretary, J. P. Gallant, P. O. Box 415.

*No. 385, Lawrence, Mass.—Meets first and third Mondays at Bugbee Hall. President, R. H. Morris, 167 Prospect street; recording secretary, T. H. Hogarth, 86 Andover street; financial secretary, J. J. McCrillas, 259 South Broadway.

*No. 386, New Iberia, La.—Meets third Saturday of each month, Corinne and Main streets. President, George Fay; recording secretary, E. R. Chivers; financial secretary, W. A. Broussard.

*No. 387, Freeport, Ill.—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Stephenson street. President, C. L. Guion, 95 Cottonwood street; recording secretary, Chas. Kuntz, 58 Ottawa street; financial secretary, Jas. B. Gaffney, 287 Douglas avenue.

*No. 388, Palestine, Tex.—President, C. M. Parkhill; recording secretary, D. E. Bostick; financial secretary, J. L. Turner.

*No. 389, Paterson, N. J.—Meets every first and third Tuesday, in Columbia Hall, 462 Main street. President, F. H. Holmes, Lodi, N. J.; recording secretary, Charles Walton, 57 Twenty-third avenue; financial secretary, Geo. Twigger, 880 Market street.

*No. 390, Johnstown, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday night at United Workmen's Hall, Main street. President, W. O. Draucher, Cook Hotel; recording secretary, M. L. Lower, 245 Llewellyn street; financial secretary, Harry F. Davis, Conemangh, Pa.

*No. 391, Meridian, Miss.—Meets every Tuesday night at Painters Hall, Second street between 22nd and 23rd avenues. President, W. F. Johnson, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, H. F. Harwell; Thirty-eighth avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets; financial secretary, Fred Keeton, Nineteenth avenue and Twelfth street.

*No. 392, Troy, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday night in Red Men's Hall, First and Congress streets. President, J. W. Lindsey, Lynd House; recording secretary, J. Seymour Scott, 18 Ingalls ave.; financial secretary, Robert Grant, 165 First street.

*No. 393, Detroit, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Friday, in Johnson's Union Headquarters, corner Monroe avenue and Farrar street. President, George A. Dunkers, 478 Elmwood avenue; recording secretary, Sydney A. Smith, 868 Cass avenue; financial secretary, C. W. Guinness, 505 Trumbull avenue.

†No. 394, Auburn, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in each month at Mantel Hall, Water street. President, Thomas H. Mohan, 1 School street; recording secretary, D. D. Ebs, 60 Washington street; financial secretary, Thos. H. Mohan, 1 School street.

*No. 395, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Meets first and third Monday of each month, Trades and Labor Hall, South Burdick street. President, Geo. C. Milham, 722 Stockbridge ave.; recording secretary, Burton A. Whipple, 322 E. Lovell street; financial secretary, Morris W. Doyle, 428 Woodland avenue.

†No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday, at Seaver Hall, Paine's Mem. Building, Appleton street. President, W. W. Emmons, 125 Milk street (basement); recording secretary, D. R. McGregor, 241 Minot street, Dorchester, Mass.; financial secretary, A. R. Young, 709 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

*No. 397, Quebec, Canada. Meets first and third Monday at Moisons Hall, St. Helene and St. Anselme. President, E. L. Heureux, 394 St. Valier street; recording secretary, N. Mathurin, 288 St. Valier street; financial secretary, A. Bouret, 18 Levis street.

*No. 398, St. Cloud, Minn.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Fifth avenue and First street, south. President, Gottlieb Gehrenback, Twelfth avenue N.; recording secretary, Harry Hamlin, Sauk Rapids, Minn.; financial secretary, F. B. Doten, 618 Sixth avenue, south.

*No. 399, Portland, Me.—Meets every Tuesday at Farrington Block, Congress street. President, F. E. Sargent, 308 Portland street; recording secretary, Edward Tenney, 22 Paris street; financial secretary, A. G. Moody, 36 Lancaster street.

*No. 400, Ottawa, Ontario.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Murphy's Hall, Sussex street. President, M. F. Mead, 34 Murray street; recording secretary, C. G. Keyes, 467 Rideau street; financial secretary, A. Seguin, 30 Water street.

*No. 401, Burlington, Iowa.—Meets every Monday evening at Carpenters Hall, Third and Jefferson street. President, L. R. Sherrill, 104 N. Main street; recording secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street; financial secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street.

†No. 402, Portchester, N. Y.—Meets every first and third Monday nights at 8 each month, at Washington Hall, 115 North Main street. President, Andrew Bell, 28 Haseco avenue; recording secretary, Daniel B. Purdy; P. O. Box 240, Port Chester, N. Y.; financial secretary, J. C. Irving, Greenwich, Conn.

*No. 403, Meadville, Pa.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Union Hall, Water street and Mead avenue. President, Fred A. Berg, 732 Liberty street; recording secretary, Chas. A. Cummings, Park avenue; financial secretary, A. R. Simpson, Phoenix Hotel.

No. 404, Denver, Colo.—(Winders)—Meets every Tuesday at 512 Charles Building. President, W. C. Metzgar, 115 West Bayard street; recording secretary, A. W. Gay, 1245 Clarkson street; financial secretary, Jack H. Cook, Hotel Midland.

*No. 405, Houghton, Mich.—meets first and third Thursday of each month at Union Hall, Sheldon street. President, John Crawford, Houghton; recording secretary, W. M. Bates, Houghton; financial secretary, E. J. Poirier.

*No. 406, Ardmore, Ind. Ter.—Meets Friday of each week at Union Hall, West Main street. President, E. M. Parker; recording secretary, John A. Ball; financial secretary, A. A. Holcomb, P. O. Box 346.

*No. 407, Marquette, Mich.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month at Siegel's Hall, N. Third streets. President, O. H. Siewert, 339 West Alger street; recording secretary, C. A. Ellstrom, 321 West Bluff street; financial secretary, G. H. Kemper, 511 West Ridge street.

*No. 408, Missoula, Mont.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at Fireman's Hall, West Main street. President, J. B. Ashley, Missoula, Mont.; recording and financial secretary, C. H. Christensen, 805 East Front street.

*No. 409, Ithaca, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday of every month at Central Labor Union Hall, East State street. President, W. W. Harding, South Cayuga street; recording secretary, J. W. Spaulding, 518 Willow avenue; financial secretary, O. Rittenhouse, 505 South Albany street.

*No. 410, Fitchburg, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Friday at C. L. U. Hall, 5 Main street. President, Daniel McDonald, 6½ Congress street; recording secretary, R. W. Larrabee, 374 Main street; financial secretary, D. L. Toomly, 17 Blossom street.

*No. 411, Warren, O.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Main street. President, E. S. Kelly, North Tod avenue; recording secretary, George L. Hardy, C. D. & P. Tel. Co., Niles, Ohio; financial secretary, S. F. Messer, 818 North Tod avenue.

*No. 412, Mankato, Minn.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Williams' Hall, corner Front and Hickory streets. President, W. C. Seslico, 429 Belgrade avenue; recording secretary, Chas. Brandon, 114 S. Fourth street; financial secretary, R. A. Anderson, box 140.

*No. 413, Manila, P. I.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Levy's Hall, Calle Exchange 59. President, Frank Moffett, 144 Manila; recording secretary, R. R. Landon, General Delivery; financial secretary, Charles A. Schoendube, 144 Manila.

*No. 414, Norwalk, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Union Hall, Whittlessey avenue and Monroe street. President, Ralph Farley; recording secretary, Harry Sloughton; financial secretary, Adelbert Graham.

*No. 415, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets every first and third Mondays, K. P. Hall, West 17 street. President, F. P. Edlund, cor. Twenty-first and Van Lennan; recording secretary, Arthur Noe; financial secretary, B. M. Vance, box 530.

*No. 416, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at N. E. corner Seventh and Fexil streets, Secret Service room, second floor. President, W. H. Winters, 507 S. Third street; recording secretary, H. F. Howard, 619 S. Tenth street; financial secretary, J. A. Wells, 113 E. Isabell street.

*No. 417, Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday at Labor Hall, Ann street, between Johnson and Liberty. President, John Gilroy Mezger, 1 High street; recording secretary, Raymond Hathaway Williams, 215 First street; financial secretary, Thomas Perrott, 32 Smith street.

*No. 418, Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Franks Place, Main street. President, Geo. B. Duncan; recording and financial secretary, Oscar H. Brinkman, Box 405.

*No. 419, Jacksonville, Ill.—President, P. Traub; recording secretary, J. A. Lemington, 1018 N. Church street; financial secretary, O. Sorrelias.

*No. 420, Moberly, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday night of each month at Lincoln G. A. H., Reed street. President, Riley Patterson, Moberly, Mo., care of Richmond Hotel; recording secretary, E. J. Hayes, 629 Culp street, Moberly, Mo.

*No. 421, Watertown, N. Y.—President, G. B. Dickerson; financial secretary, Wm. C. Anderson, 1 Arlington street.

*No. 422, Hackensack, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, Armory Hall, corner of State and Mercer. President, D. T. Evans; recording secretary, Bert M. Pratt, 52 Main street; financial secretary, Walter Kingsley, Kansas street.

*No. 423, Montreal, P. Q.—Meets First and Third Friday each month, at Arcanum Hall, 2444 St. Catherine street. President, L. R. McDonald, 2 Brunswick street; recording secretary, T. W. Rothery, 81½ Latour street; financial secretary, F. W. Cotten, 534 Antoine street.

*No. 424, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Pascheu's Hall, 323 Chestnut street. President, Wm. McFadden, National Home; recording secretary, Jas. W. Daley, 496 Twenty-seventh street; financial secretary, J. V. Field, 459 Sixth avenue.

*No. 425, Wilmington, Del.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at corner Eighth and Orange streets. President, E. B. Ferrel, 802 West Sixth street; recording secretary, H. Mason, 8 Riddle avenue; financial secretary, R. S. Hertzog, 1112 King street.

*No. 426, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every second and Fourth Fridays of each month at Harmony Hall, corner First avenue and Mineral street. President, Jos. Kain, 468 Clinton street; recording secretary, Frank Zimney, 954 Eighth avenue; financial secretary, Charles Nauertz, 648 Madison street, rear.

*No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday, at Electrical Workers' Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, J. D. Valentine, 411 W. Canedy street; recording secretary, A. H. Barth, 615 E. Jackson street; financial secretary, R. W. Berry, 916 E. Edwards street.

*No. 428, Bakersfield, Cal.—Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at 1803 Chester avenue. President, Wm. H. Murray; recording secretary, C. T. Collins; financial secretary, J. E. Baker, 904 19th street.

*No. 429, Columbus, Ga.—President, John Ralph, Automatic Tel. Company; financial secretary, C. A. Sides, Automatic Tel. Company.

*No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Saturday of the month, at 8 p. m., at Trades Labor Hall, Fourth and Main streets. President, J. P. Brown, 1521 State street; recording secretary, Fred M. Brooker; P. O. Box 247; D. A. Howard, 1917 N. Chatham street.

*No. 431, Frederick, Md.—Meets every first and second Saturday in the month at Farmer Hall at West Patrick street. President, H. H. Barnes; financial secretary, S. F. Gardner, 187 South Market street.

*No. 432, Eau Claire, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Hall, corner Barstow and Wisconsin streets. President, George Headwick, 245 Barlout street; recording secretary, Chas. Anger, 948 Madison street; financial secretary, Louis Marsh, 521 Congress street.

*No. 433, Fremont, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Germonade's Hall, corner of Park and Napoleon street. President, Ed. E. McCarty, 337 Harrison street, Fremont, Ohio; recording secretary, R. G. Dunfee, 401 Ash street, Fremont, Ohio; financial secretary, Wm. P. Stevens, Fremont, care U. S. Telephone Co.

*No. 434, Douglas, Ariz.—President, J. H. Stewart; financial secretary, F. C. Farrington-care Douglas Imp. Co.

*No. 435, Marion, Ohio.—Meets every Saturday at Central Trades Council Hall, South Main street. President, R. C. Owens, Ola street; recording secretary, Sylvester Rowe, 269 North Oak street; financial secretary, Fred Rowe, 269 North Oak street.

*No. 436, Oneonta, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trade and Labor Council Hall at 160 Main street. President, M. J. Young, 265 Main street; recording secretary, B. J. Waltz, 46 Academy street; financial secretary, Jno. O'Brien, 26 Broad street.

*No. 437, Fall River, Mass.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, 26 North Main street. President, T. D. Sullivan, 263 Fifth street; recording secretary, John E. Sullivan, 576 Plymouth avenue; financial secretary, H. A. Manchester, general delivery.

*No. 438, Greater New York, N. Y. (Electrical car workers.)—Meets every Friday, at Odd Fellows Hall, 67 St. Mark's Place, New York. President, John W. Schmidt, 688 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, E. M. Young, 5617 Third avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; financial secretary, Julius N. Ehrenberg, 112 East Eighty-third street, New York.

*No. 439, Alliance, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Fogys Building, corner Mechanic and Main streets. President John McCaskey, R. F. D. No. 2; recording secretary, A. V. Stanley, 213 W. Main street; financial secretary, H. J. Erhardt, cor. Union and W. Main street.

*No. 440, Grand Rapids, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Catholic Foresters Hall, East Side. President, Geo. M. Huntington; recording secretary, C. M. Dougharty; financial secretary, J. H. Noyes.

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*No. 441, Janesville, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Assembly Hall, corner Milwaukee and Franklin streets. President, James Fraser, recording secretary, Ed. Barron, 207 Cherry street; financial secretary, Joseph C. Shuler, 56 Palm street.

*No. 442, Spartansburg, S. C.—Financial secretary, Fred Schueler, care of So. Bell Tel. Co.

*No. 443, Key West, Fla.—Meets every first and third Tuesday at Key West Electric Company Plant. President, H. Z. Lee, Key West Electric Company; recording secretary, J. H. Harris, 809 Galveston street; financial secretary, E. E. Larkin, 321 Whitehead street.

*No. 444, Richmond, Ind.—Financial secretary, J. L. McNeill, 105 North Ninth street.

*No. 445, Battle Creek, Mich.—Meets every Friday at Trades Council Hall, Main and Jefferson streets. President, Wm. Evans; recording secretary, W. R. Blodgett, 588 Marshall avenue; financial secretary, J. P. Long, 21 Locust street.

*No. 446, Columbus, Ohio.—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 167½ South High street, over Lazarus' department stores. Town and High streets. President, J. H. Esmond, 408 Buttle ave; recording secretary, Henry Kerns, cor. of Parsons ave. and Schuller street; financial secretary, Frank Naus, 51½ W. State street.

*No. 447, Port Huron, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in C. M. B. A. Hall, 935 Military street. President, Wm. J. McManus, 1504 Ninth street; recording secretary, H. S. Adams, Hotel Messenger; financial secretary, P. Leo Wittliff, 825 Griswold street.

*No. 448, Annapolis, Md.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Arundel Hall, cor. West and Church Circle. President, Chas. B. Orrell, 30 West street; recording secretary, Wm. G. Fothergill, Eastport, Md; financial secretary, Ed. T. Beavin, 13 Cathedral street.

*No. 449, Augusta, Ga.—Financial Secretary, J. L. Reed, care of Strowger Exchange.

*No. 450, Trinidad, Colo.—Meets first and third Thursday, Poltry Block, Commercial street. President, E. T. Drout, Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Joe. Gayway, First street; financial secretary, John Nigro, general delivery.

*No. 451, New Decatur, Ala.—President, J. H. Mackin, Ala. Traction Co.; recording secretary, Jas. Foster, Box 36; financial secretary, George H. Rider, So. Bell Telephone Co.

*No. 452, Pensacola, Fla.—Meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. at Central Trades Council Hall, Old Armory Hall. President, Gus. Boursette, 626 East Garden street; recording secretary, T. D. Adams, P. O. Box 793; financial secretary, W. C. Walker, 513 North Sixth avenue.

*No. 453, Sumter, S. C.—Recording secretary E. H. Lynam, 811 West Calhoun street; financial secretary, Jas. Larisey, 108 South Harvin street.

*No. 454, Charlotte, S. C.—President, J. R. Griffith; recording secretary, W. W. Norwood; financial secretary, S. J. Alexander, 503 Poplar street.

*No. 455, Shawnee, O. T.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Hall. President, W. C. Campbell, 304 North Tucker street; recording secretary, B. Shipley, 215 E. Main street; financial secretary, H. Brown, P. O. Box 421.

*No. 456, Oklahoma City, O. T.—President, C. B. Griffin; recording secretary, F. Maurice Johnson, 317 West Pott street; financial secretary, Guy Wetherbee, 1105 North Harvey.

*No. 457, Kenosha, Wis.—Meets first and third Fridays, at Schlitz's Hall. President, F. O. Wood, 5 Park Court; recording secretary, Ellis Hogan; financial secretary, E. Parsons, 723 Exchange street.

*No. 458, Aberdeen, Wash.—Meets every Sunday, 12 m., at Longshoremen's Hall. President, Frank Ratty; recording and financial secretary, M. O. James, 201 Heron street.

*No. 459, Cortland, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Martin Block, Main street. President, John J. McMahon, Grodin avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. H. Hartnett, 5 Sand street.

*No. 460, Chickasha, Ind. T.—Meets second Friday night of month, at Perry's Hall, Post-office Building. President, C. P. Bowen; recording and financial secretary, V. L. Perry.

*No. 461, Lowell, Mass.—Meets every Tuesday at Bay State Hall, Central st. President, James

E. Farrell, 107 Fulton street; recording secretary, J. M. McDermott, 100 Bourne street; financial secretary, George B. Conant, 176 Cross street.

*No. 462, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Wednesday night at Lightstones Hall, southeast corner Eleventh street and Franklin avenue. President, John M. Kossenjans, 2015 Geyer avenue; recording secretary, Norman O. Wagner, 2120 Locust street; financial secretary, Wm. Folkerts, 1121 Union avenue.

*No. 463, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.—Financial secretary, T. Soucy, 468 Wolfe st.

*No. 465, San Diego, Cal.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

First District Council, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, in Mohawk Hall, Brodt & Yates Building, corner State and Center streets. President, John H. Cornick, 808 Grant avenue; vice-president, Barney A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; recording secretary, Chas. P. Ford, 98 Church Road.

Sixth District Council.—President, J. P. Connor, G. V. P., Union Depot Hotel, Dallas, Tex.; vice-president, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Pine street, St. Antonio, Tex.; secretary-treasurer, Lee Stephens, 601 West First street, Fort Worth, Tex.

BUSINESS AGENTS.

No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—James Dooley and Harry Porter, 1028 Franklin avenue.

No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—H. Myers, 2905 A Easton avenue.

No. 3, New York.—G. W. Whitford, James Stanton, D. H. Armstrong, Ed. Arrington.

No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—F. Friedman, 302 Grant street.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Jos. De Vecmon, 27 Sixth street.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—M. H. Collins, office, Sam Jacks' Building, 83 Madison street.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—E. G. Smith, 32 Farmer street.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Neal Callahan, 1318 Forrest avenue.

No. 20, New York, N. Y.—P. J. McLaughlin, 149 North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—C. W. Hurd, 1895 Waltham avenue.

No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—A. R. Markle, 1027 Seventh avenue.

No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Edw. Nothnagle, corner Sixth and G streets, northwest.

No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—A. W. McIntyre, 83 Prospect street.

No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—Frank J. Sullivan, 83 Prospect street.

No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—A. Cunningham, Council Hall.

No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Robert Kintzings, 30 Lincoln avenue.

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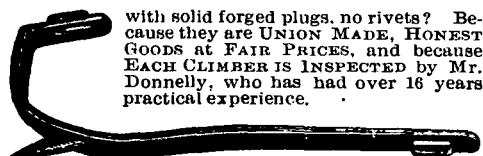
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LABOR ON THE ISTHMUS.

Labor for building the Panama Canal is going to be one of the greatest problems which the United States Government will be called upon to solve in connection with that great work. There has been a great deal of difficulty in selecting the route and in buying the canal property, getting a concession from Colombia, and afterward supporting a revolution which made the Panama strip independent; securing a treaty with the new republic, having that treaty ratified, and last of all in getting through a bill leaving the government of the canal zone to the President of the United States. All of these things entailed a great deal of trouble. It meant the solving of international and financial problems. But now a different phase is presented. After the engineers have decided what work shall be done, and their plans have been approved, then comes the great task of actual work. Machinery can be used to great advantage, but hundreds of thousands of men will have to be employed if the canal is constructed within a reasonable time.

The employment of these men involves two great questions; one, whether they shall be contract coolie labor brought over from China, Mexico, the West Indian Islands, or wherever cheap labor can be obtained, or whether the rigid rule of exclusion is to be applied to the canal strip, and none but American labor employed. The labor unions have already taken the matter

up, and are very anxious to prevent the employment of the cheap Chinese labor, and the labor unions are very powerful in the United States. Major Hugh C. Gallagher, a member of the general staff of the army, some time ago formulated a proposition for the care of employed labor, which has been submitted to the Canal Commission. His idea is to have the labor on the canal strip cared for in the same manner as United States soldiers. Not only should the men be employed with due regard for their physical condition before being sent to the isthmus, but upon their arrival they should be fed with the army ration, and their camps and habits regulated with the same strict regard for healthful conditions as the troops of the United States, whether in barracks or in camp. Of course, this might be considered expensive, but it would not be, for it has been demonstrated that United States troops can be fed at the rate of about 17 cents a day. It would cost more upon the isthmus, because of the cost of shipment of supplies and the establishment of barracks and camps. But health is the main thing. Some people fear that as soon as the earth is dug up in large quantities there will be a great deal of sickness spread through the entire country. It may be found that laborers from the United States cannot live on the isthmus, in which event the cheaper labor would have to be used, no matter where it could be obtained.—*Washington Post*.

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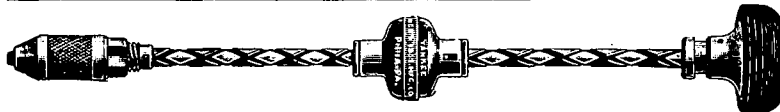
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